CRIME IN LOUISIANA 2015

Prepared by:
The Louisiana Statistical Analysis Center

The Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program

A joint project of the Louisiana Commission on Law
Enforcement and Administration of Justice
and
The Louisiana Sheriffs' Association

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Letter to the Governor

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Crime in Louisiana

2015

Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Louisiana Sheriffs' Association

Sheriff Sid J. Gautreaux, III
President

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice

Sheriff Sid J. Gautreaux, III
Chairman

Honorable James "Jay" Lemoine
Vice Chairman

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Part 1 Synopsis of Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Crime in Louisiana – The Publication

This publication of *Crime in Louisiana* is to provide the reader with the most current certified information available regarding the number of offenses reported and arrests by Louisiana law enforcement agencies. The information is designed to increase public awareness and understanding of such issues that impact the law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in Louisiana.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

The FBI's UCR Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of more than 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention. Since 1930, the FBI has administered the UCR Program and has continued to assess and monitor the nature and type of crime in the nation. The program's primary objective is to generate reliable information for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management; over the years, however, the data have become one of the country's leading social indicators. Criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and other students of criminal justice use the data for varied research and planning purposes.

Currently, the UCR Program is comprised of four subprograms: the SRS, NIBRS, the LEOKA Program, and the Hate Crime Statistics Program.

In 2015, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented nearly 314 million United States inhabitants (97.7 percent of the total population). The coverage amounted to 98.6 percent of the population in Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 91.6 percent of the population in cities outside metropolitan areas, and 92.6 percent of the population in nonmetropolitan counties.

To provide a picture of the changes in crime across the country and to provide useful data to police agencies, it was incumbent to limit the statistics to be gathered. Recognizing the problem, among others, of coping with volume, only those criminal acts deemed most serious, most pervasive across the country, most likely to be reported and most frequently committed are counted in the UCR Program. The seven Part I offense classifications included the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault as well as the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. By congressional mandate, arson was added as a Part I offense category in 1979, and human trafficking/ commercial sex acts and human trafficking/involuntary servitude were added as Part I offenses in 2013. It should be noted that Louisiana did not submit human trafficking data in 2015.

Acknowledgment of 2015 Reporting Agencies

Although Uniform Crime Reporting is mandated by Louisiana Revised Statute 15:1204.2, the following agencies participation in reporting crime data to the State of Louisiana is greatly appreciated. We realize that it is their willingness to support the program and their dedication that make the program a success.

We would like to acknowledge the following law enforcement agencies for their participation in Summary Uniform Crime Reporting. The FBI only includes the agencies that have reported for all 12 months of a calendar year and therefore will be reflected in the data. There are currently 25 certified LIBRS agencies reporting.

Agencies Reporting	
Abbeville P.D.	Lutcher P.D.
Acadia S.O.	Mandeville P.D.
Addis P.D.	Mansfield P.D.
Alexandria P.D.	Many PD
Amite P.D.	Marion PD
Assumption S.O.	Marksville P.D.
Avoyelles SO	Minden P.D.
Baldwin Police Department	Monroe P.D.
Bastrop PD	Montgomery PD
Baton Rouge P.D.	Moreauville PD
Beauregard SO	Morgan City P.D.
Berwick PD	Natchitoches P.D.
Bienville S.O.	Natchitoches S.O.
Blanchard PD	New Orleans P.D.
Bogalusa P.D.	Nicholls State University
Bossier City P.D.	Northwestern State University
Breaux Bridge P.D.	Norwood P.D.
Broussard P.D.	Oak Grove P.D.
Brusly P.D.	Oakdale PD
Bunkie PD	Oil City P.D.
Caldwell S.O.	Olla P.D.
Carencro PD	Opelousas PD
Catahoula SO	Ouachita S.O.
Church Point P.D.	Patterson PD
Claiborne S.O.	Pearl River P.D.
Clinton P.D.	Pineville PD
Concordia SO	Pointe Coupee S.O.
Cottonport Police Department	Pollock P.D.
Coushatta P.D.	Ponchatoula P.D.

Agencies Reporting

Covington P.D.	Port Vincent P.D.
Crowley P.D.	Rayville P.D.
Delgado Community College	Red River S.O.
Denham Springs P.D.	Richland S.O.
DeRidder P.D.	Ringgold P.D.
Desoto Parish SO	Ruston P.D.
Dillard University	Sabine S.O.
East Baton Rouge S.O.	Scott P.D.
East Feliciana S.O.	Shreveport P.D.
Erath P.D.	Sibley Police Department
Eunice PD	Slidell P.D.
Farmerville P.D.	Southern University at Shreveport
Ferriday PD	Southern University A & M System
Fisher P.D.	Southern University New Orleans
Folsom P.D.	Springhill P.D.
Franklin P.D.	St. Bernard S.O.
Franklin S.O.	St. Charles S.O.
Franklinton P. D.	St. Gabriel P.D.
French Settlement P.D.	St. Landry S.O.
Georgetown P.D.	St. Martin S.O.
Golden Meadow P.D.	St. Mary S.O.
Grambling State University PD	St. Tammany S.O.
Gramercy P.D.	Sulphur P.D.
Grant S.O.	Tangipahoa S.O.
Greenwood P.D.	Tensas Basin Levee District
Gretna P.D.	Terrebonne S.O.
Hammond P.D.	Thibodaux P.D.
Harahan P.D.	Tickfaw PD
Haughton P.D.	Tulane University
Hodge PD	Union S.O.
Houma P.D.	University of Louisiana Lafayette PD
Iberville S.O.	University of Louisiana Monroe
Ida P. D.	University of New Orleans
Independence P.D.	Vermilion SO
Iowa P.D.	Vernon Parish SO
Jackson SO	Vidalia P.D.
Jefferson S.O.	Village of Clarence
Jena P.D.	Village of Epps P.D.
Kaplan PD	Village of Florien
Kenner P.D.	Ville Platte P.D.
Kentwood P.D.	Vinton Police Department

Agencies Reporting

Killian P.D.
Kinder P.D.
Krotz Springs PD
LA Tech University PD
Lafayette Parish SO
Lafayette PD
Lake Providence P.D.
LaSalle S.O.
Leesville PD
Lincoln S.O.
Livingston S.O.
Louisiana State University
Louisiana State University Shreveport
LSU Eunice
LSU Health Science Center N.O.
LSU Health Sciences Shreveport

Walker P.D.
Washington S.O.
Webster S.O.
Welsh PD
West Baton Rouge S.O.
West Carroll S.O.
West Feliciana S.O.
Westwego P.D.
White Castle P.D.
Wilson P.D.
Winn S.O.
Winnfield P.D.
Zachary P.D.

Certified LIBRS Agencies

Baker P.D.
Basile P.D.
Bernice P.D.
Bossier Parish S.O.
Caddo Parish S.O.
Calcasieu S.O.
Cameron S.O.
Dequincy P.D.
E. Carroll S.O.
Evangeline S.O.
Iberia S.O.
Jennings P.D.
Lafourche S.O.

Lake Arthur P.D.
Madison S.O.
Mamou P.D.
McNeese University P.D.
Morehouse S.O.
Plaquemines S.O.
Port Allen P.D.
Rapides S.O.
St. Helena S.O.
St. James S.O.
Tallulah P.D.
Tensas S.O.

Profile of Louisiana

The presentation of data in this section is offered for the purpose of projecting, for the consideration of the reader, a group of recognizable factors, which may affect the amount and type of crime that occurs from community to community. See *Appendix B Data Characteristics and Known Limitations* for other factors that should be considered when interpreting crime statistics presented herein.

Population statistics presented here, and throughout this publication, were obtained from the United States Census Bureau. All data contained in Section 1 has been certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigations for calendar year 2015 and is the most current data available as of May 1, 2017.

Population of Louisiana

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4,544,951	4,575,381	4,603,676	4,627,491	4,648,990	4,670,724

There has been a gradual steady increase in the population of Louisiana over the past five years. Louisiana saw a 3% population growth from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015 while the United States had 4.1% growth rate during this time frame. However, population growth is not consistent across parishes in Louisiana, as some parishes have seen population decreases.

Louisiana Population by Sex, 2015

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**4,670,724**	**2,283,809**	**2,386,915**
Under 18 years	1,114,813	568,444	546,369
18 to 64 years	2,902,817	1,430,463	1,472,354
65 years and over	653,094	284,902	368,192
85 years and over	75,979	25,818	50,161
Median age (years)	36.4	35.2	37.7

Louisiana Population by Race, 2015[1]

Race	Number of People	Percent of Total Population
White	2,902,875	62.2%
Black or African American	1,462,969	31.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	33,037	0.7%
Asian	71,829	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2,588	0.1%
Two or More Races	60,074	1.3%

Louisiana has fewer people age 25+ who have graduated high school or college than the United

83.40% 86.70%

■ Louisiana
■ United States

22.50% 29.80%

High school graduate or higher   Bachelor's degree or higher
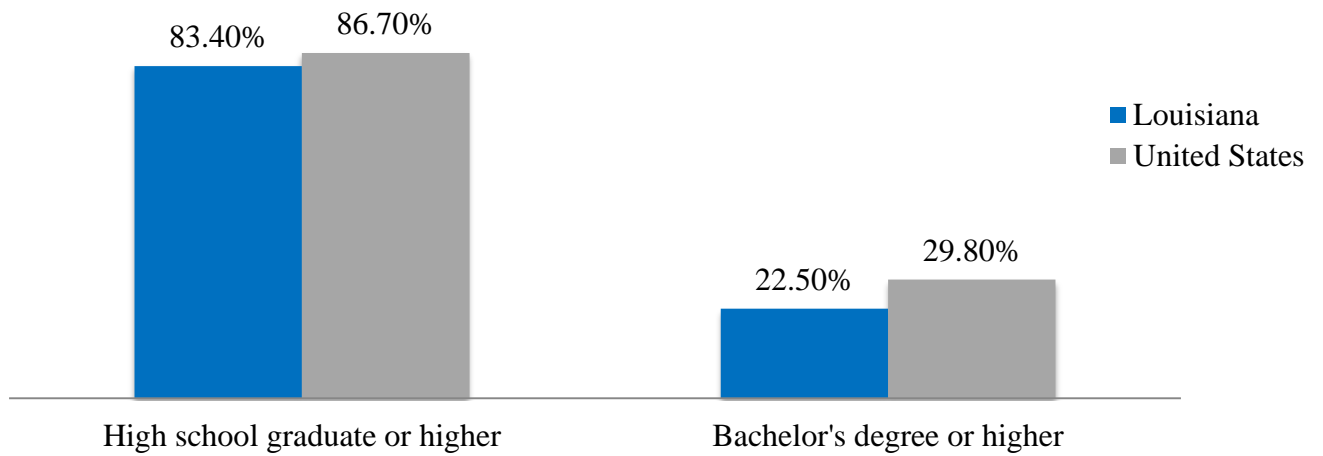
19.6% of Louisiana residents are living in poverty.
This is higher than the United States Average.

19.60%

13.50%

Louisiana   United States

_____
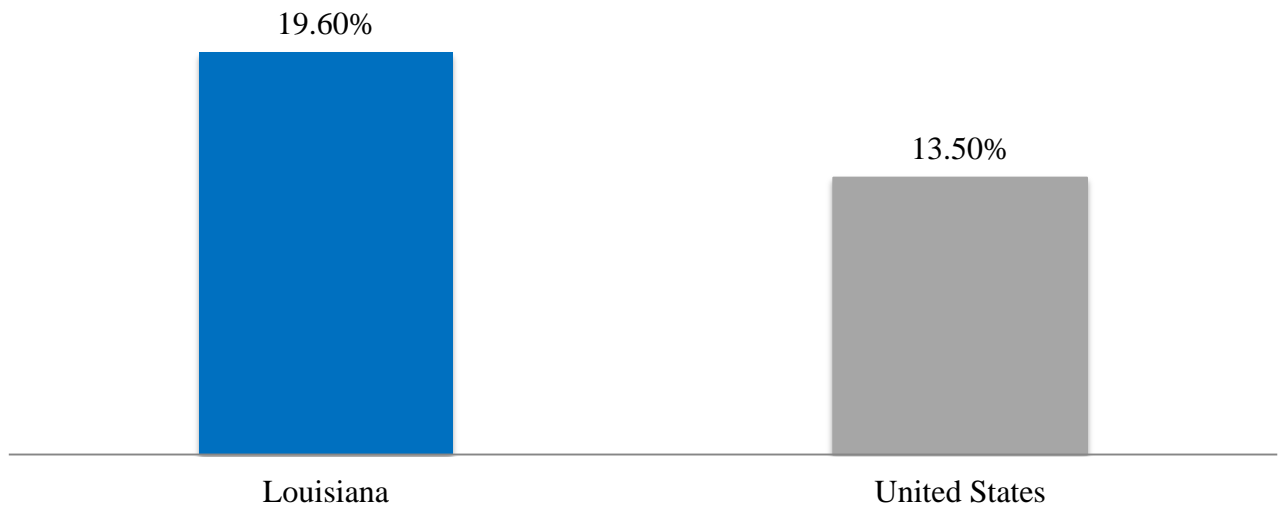
[1]This data is provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Due to the sample design and estimation methodology used by the Census Bureau, percent of total population by race does not sum to 100%.

1.1 State Summary and Offense Analysis

Statewide Crime Summary

- There were 183,097 index offenses in 2015, a 1.64% decrease compared to 2014.
- The crime rate of Louisiana is 3893.4 offenses per 100,000 people, a 2.25% decrease compared to 2014.

2015 Louisiana Index Offenses

Violent	Non-violent
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Burglary
Rape	Larceny-theft
Robbery	Motor vehicle theft
Aggravated assault	Arson

Violent Crime Summary[1]

- There were 26,468 violent offenses in 2015, a 6.02% increase compared to 2014.
- The violent crime rate is 539.7 offenses per 100,000 people, a 4.6% increase compared to 2014.
- Violent crimes accounted for 14% of the total crime index.

There were more violent crimes reported in 2015 than 2014 in Louisiana.
Robbery is the only violent crime that decreased from 2015 to 2014.
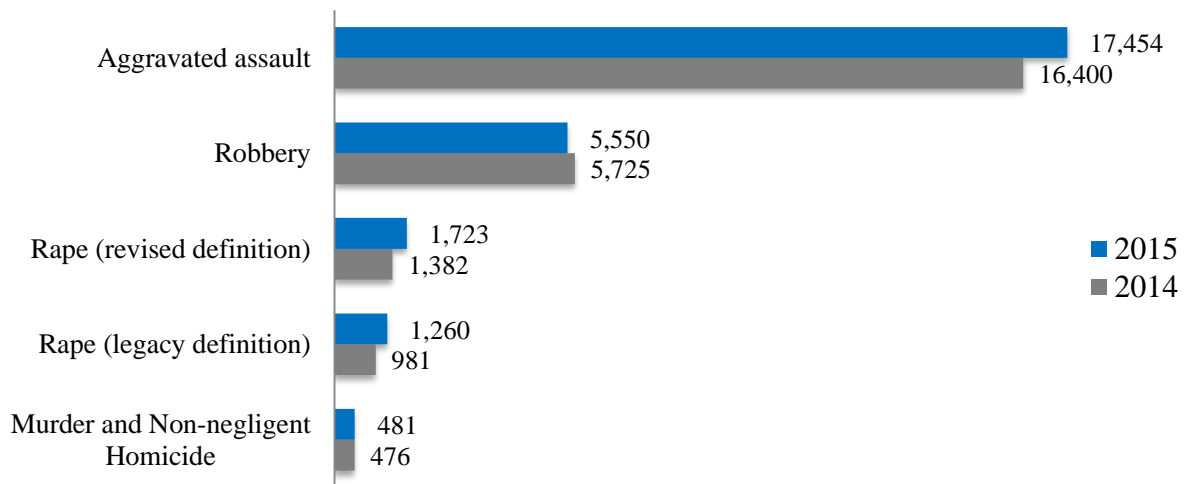
Violent Index Crimes in Louisiana

Offense	2014	2015	Percent Change	
Murder and Non-negligent Homicide	476	481	+1.1	↑
Rape (revised definition)	1,382	1,723	+24.7	↑
Rape (legacy definition)	981	1,260	+28.4	↑
Robbery	5,725	5,550	-3.1	↓
Aggravated assault	16,400	17,454	+6.4	↑
Total	**24,964**	**26,468**		

Over the last 10 years, 2007 had the most violent crime offenses and 2012 the least.

Violent Crime Number of Offenses 2006 - 2015
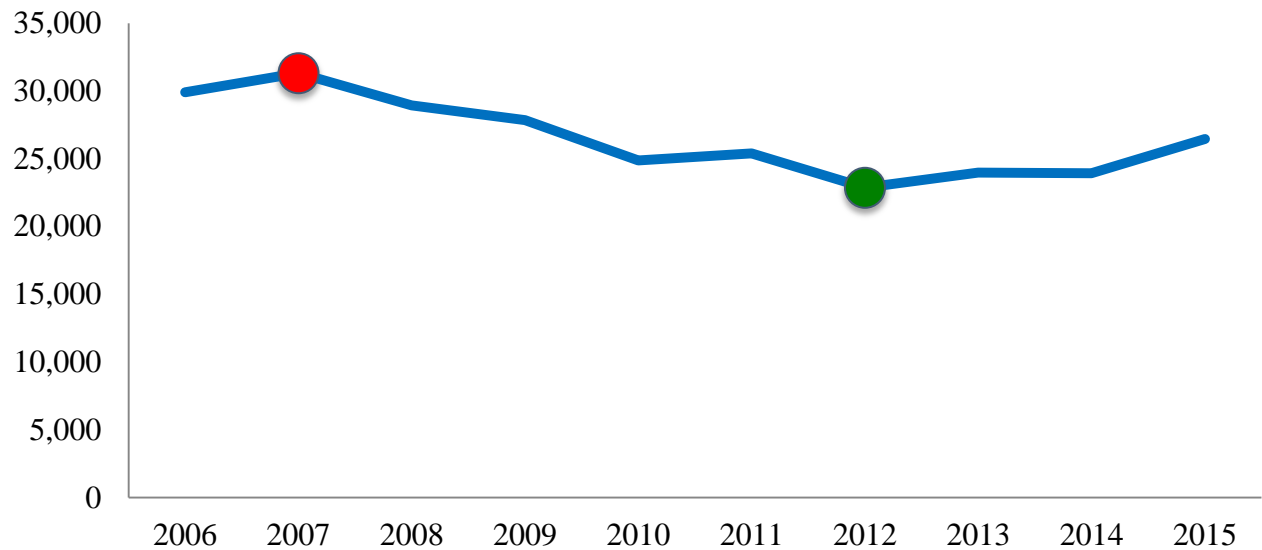
Louisiana Violent Crime Number of Offenses 2006 – 2015

Year	Murder[2]	Rape (Legacy)[3]	Rape (Revised)[4]	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total Violent Crime Offenses	Population
2006	530	N/A	1,562	5,729	22,098	**29,919**	4,287,768
2007	608	N/A	1,393	6,083	23,233	**31,317**	4,293,204
2008	527	N/A	1,232	5,994	21,191	**28,944**	4,410,796
2009	530	N/A	1,359	6,105	19,855	**27,849**	4,492,076
2010	510	N/A	1,233	5,211	17,932	**24,886**	4,533,372
2011	513	N/A	1,268	5,239	18,386	**25,406**	4,574,836
2012	485	N/A	1,158	5,475	15,740	**22,868**	4,601,893
2013	498	1,619	1,244	5,548	16,319	**23,984**	4,625,470
2014	476	1,382	981	5,725	16,400	**24,964**	4,649,676
2015	481	1,723	1,260	5,550	17,454	**26,468**	4,670,724

The violent crime rate in Louisiana is 539.7 per 100,000 - a 4.6% increase from 2014.
This is higher than the rest of the nation.

Louisiana
515.9 → 539.7

Southern Region,
410.3 → 418.3

383.2

United States, 372.0
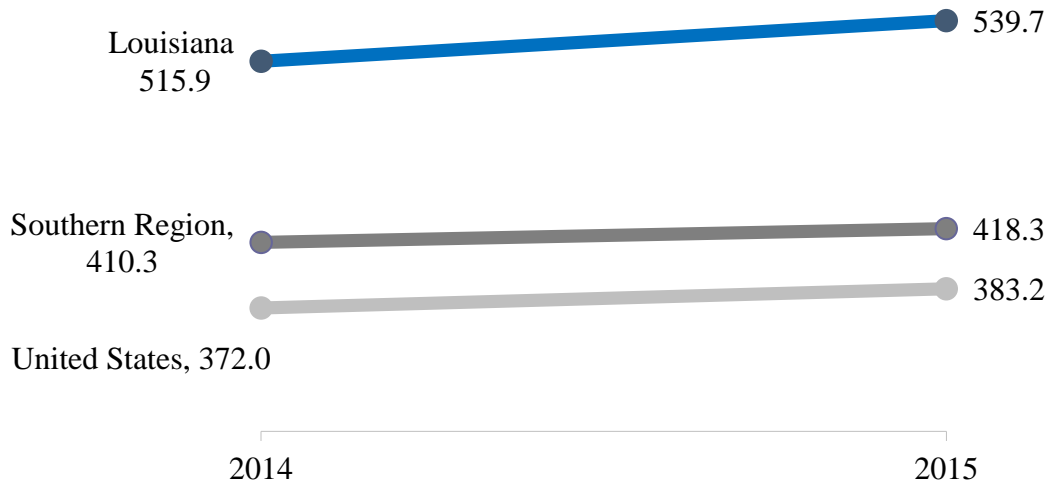
2014   2015

Area	2014	2015	Percent Change	
Louisiana	515.9	539.7	4.6%	↑
Southern Region	410.3	418.3	1.9%	↑
United States	372	383.2	3.0%	↑

The crime rate increased for all violent crimes except robbery from 2014 to 2015.

Aggravated assault — 373.7 (2015), 352.8 (2014)

Robbery — 118.8 (2015), 123.1 (2014)

Rape (legacy definition) — 27.0 (2015), 21.1 (2014)

Rape (revised definition) — 36.9 (2015), 29.7 (2014)

Murder and Non-negligent Homicide — 10.3 (2015), 10.2 (2014)
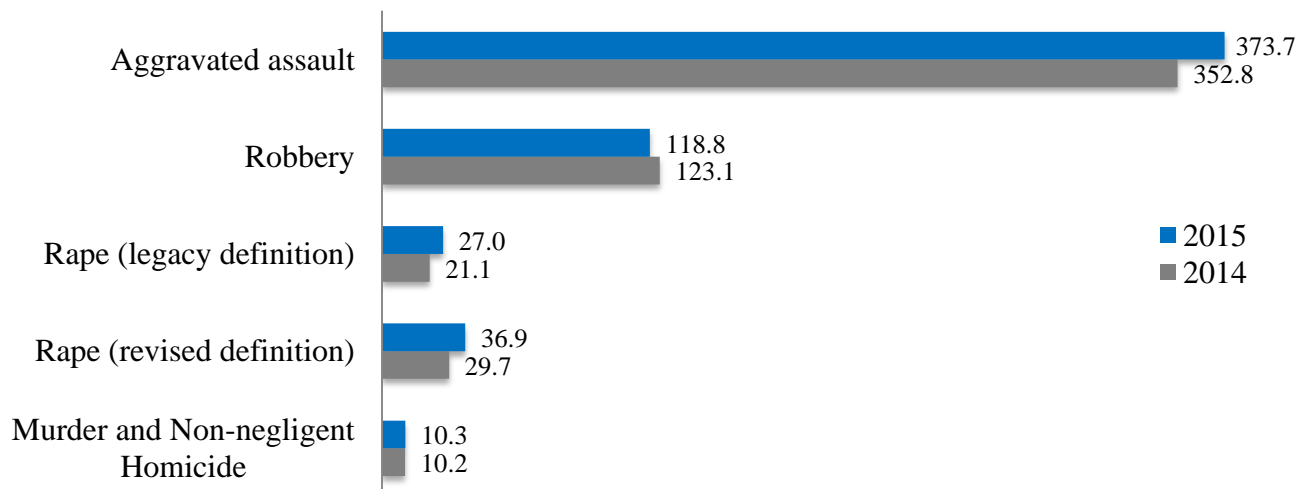
■ 2015
■ 2014

Violent Crime Rate

Offense	2014	2015	Percent Change	
Murder and Non-negligent Homicide	10.2	10.3	+0.6	↑
Rape (revised definition)	29.7	36.9	+24.1	↑
Rape (legacy definition)	21.1	27.0	+27.8	↑
Robbery	123.1	118.8	-3.5	↓
Aggravated assault	352.8	373.7	+5.9	↑

Louisiana Violent Crime Rate 2006-2015

Year	Murder[2]	Rape[3]	Rape[4]	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Violent Crime Rate
2006	12.4	N/A	36.4	133.6	515.4	697.8
2007	14.2	N/A	32.4	141.7	541.2	729.5
2008	11.9	N/A	27.9	135.9	480.4	656.1
2009	11.8	N/A	30.3	135.9	442	620
2010	11.2	N/A	27.2	116.5	395.6	549
2011	11.2	N/A	27.7	114.9	401.6	555.3
2012	10.8	N/A	25.2	119	342	496.9
2013	10.8	35	26.9	119.9	352.8	518.5
2014	10.2	29.7	21.1	123.1	352.8	515.8
2015	10.3	10.3	27	36.9	373.7	539.7

Over the last ten years, the violent crime rate was highest in Louisiana in 2007 and lowest in 2012.
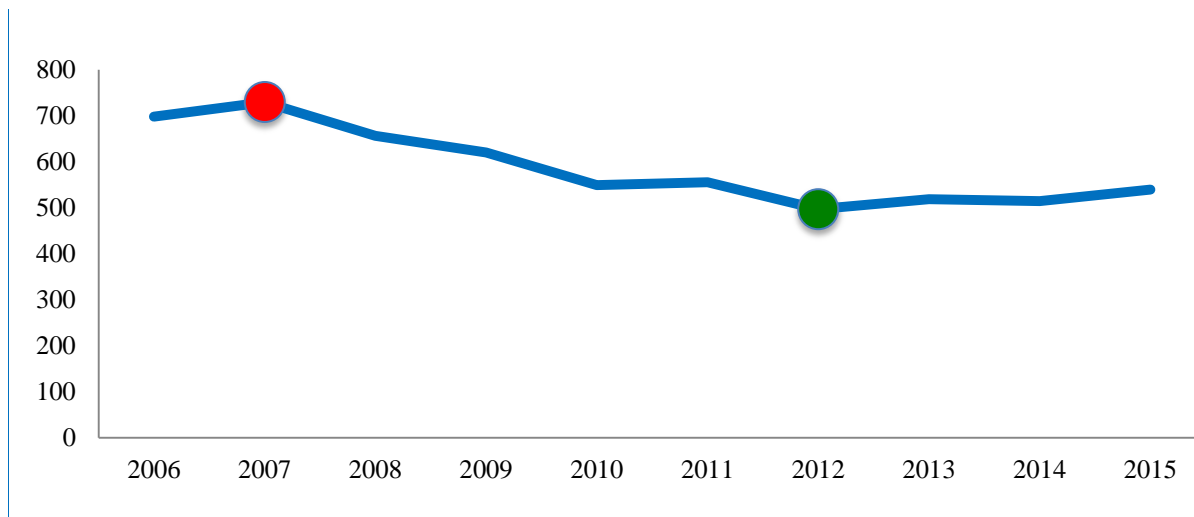
Non-violent Crime Summary

- There were 156,639 non-violent offenses in 2015, a 2.83% decrease compared to 2014.
- The non-violent crime rate is 3353.4 offenses per 100,000 people, a 3.3% decrease compared to 2014.
- Non-violent crimes accounted for 86% of the total crime index.

Non-violent crime decreased in Louisiana from 2014 to 2015.
Motor vehicle theft is the only non-violent index crime to increase.
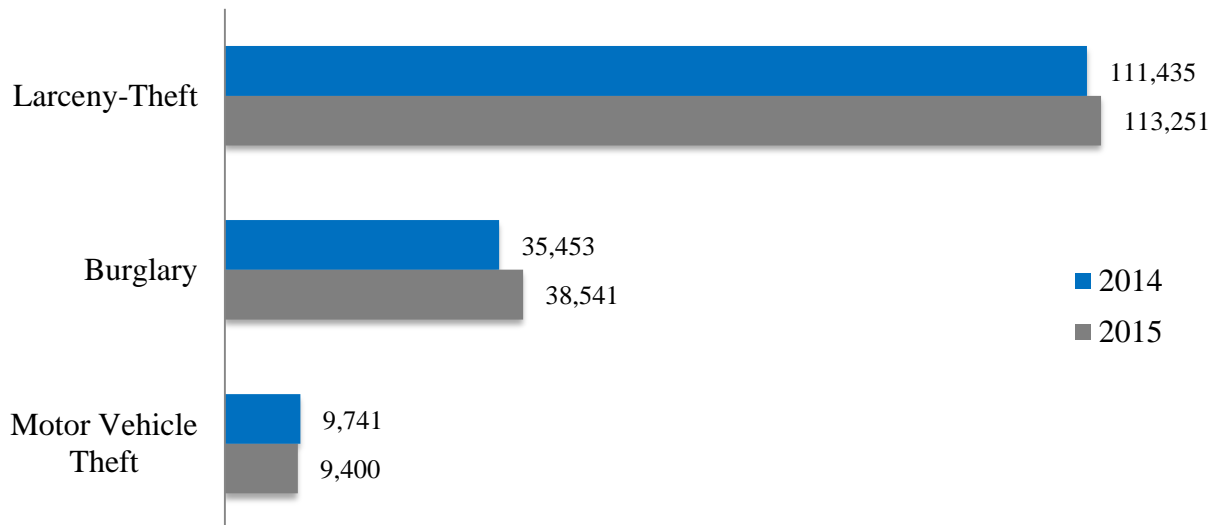
Non-violent Index Crimes in Louisiana

Offense	2014	2015	Percent Change
Burglary	38,541	35,453	-8.0 ⬇
Larceny-Theft	113,251	111,435	-1.6 ⬇
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,400	9,741	+3.6 ⬆
Total	**161,192**	**156,629**	

Over the last ten years, 2007 had the most non-violent crime offenses and 2015 the least.
Non-violent Crime Number of Offenses 2006-2015
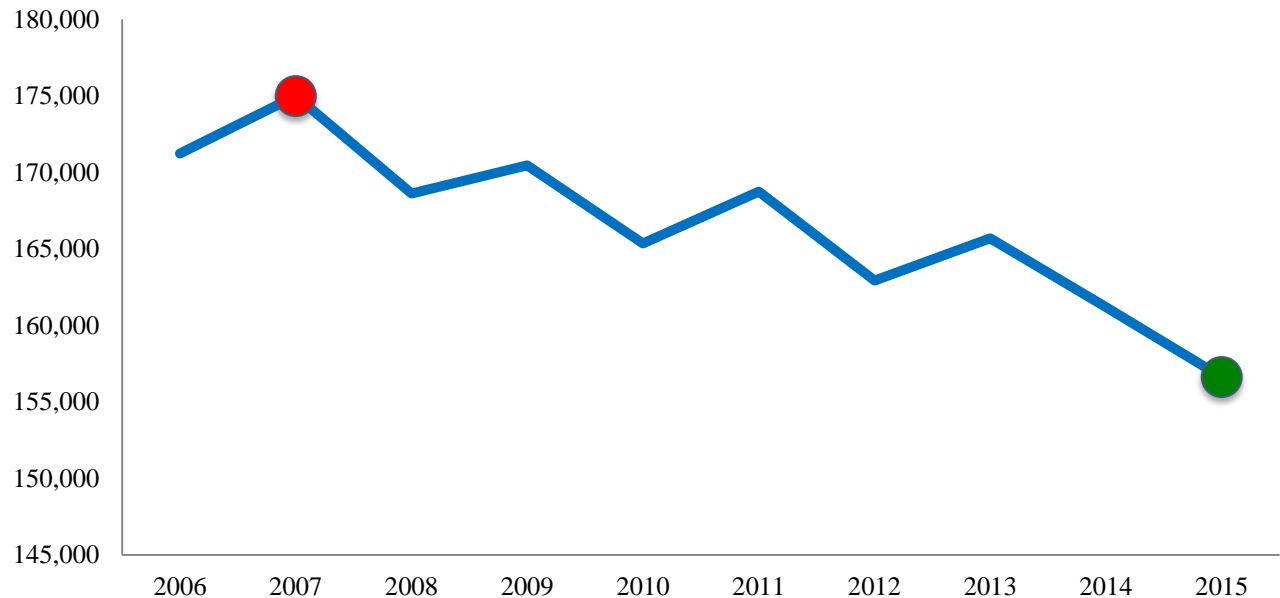
Louisiana Non-violent Crime Number of Offenses 2006 – 2015

Year	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Non-violent Crime Offenses	Population
2006	44,986	110,613	15,640	**171,239**	4,287,768
2007	44,602	115,209	15,180	**174,991**	4,293,204
2008	43,320	111,567	13,743	**168,630**	4,410,796
2009	46,246	112,493	11,717	**170,456**	4,492,076
2010	45,435	110,029	9,893	**165,357**	4,533,372
2011	46,320	113,301	9,123	**168,744**	4,574,836
2012	42,140	112,915	7,881	**162,936**	4,601,893
2013	41,184	115,342	9,160	**165,686**	4,625,470
2014	38,541	113,251	9,400	**161,192**	4,649,676
2015	35,453	111,435	9,741	**156,629**	4,670,724

The non-violent crime rate in Louisiana decreased 3.3% from 2014 to 2015.

Louisiana, 3,467.2 —————————————— 3,353.4

Southern Region, 2,940.7 —————————————— 2,780.8

United States, 2,574.1 —————————————— 2,487.0
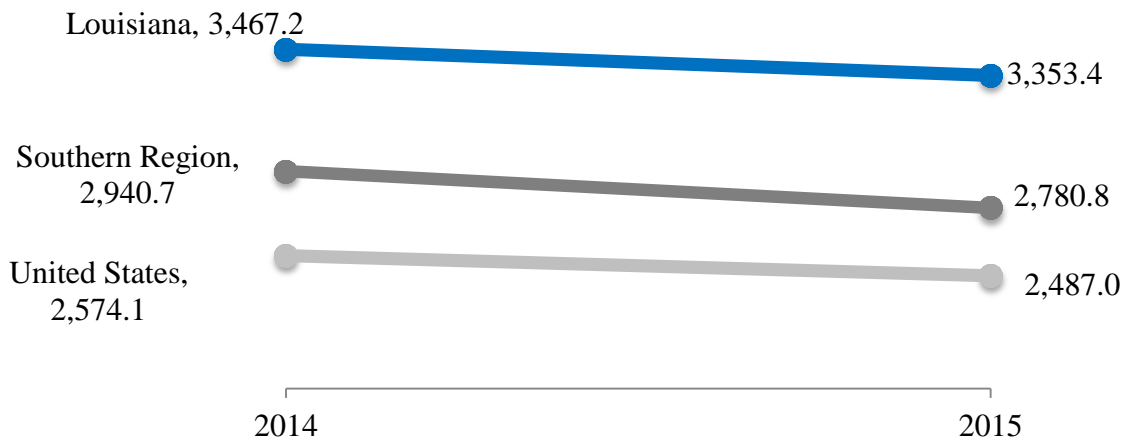
2014   2015

Area	2014	2015	Percent Change
Louisiana	3,467.2	3353.4	-3.3% ↓
Southern Region	2940.7	2780.8	-5.4% ↓
United States	2574.1	2487.0	-3.4% ↓

The crime rate decreased for burglary and larceny-theft from 2014 to 2015.

Motor Vehicle Theft
- 208.6 (2015)
- 202.2 (2014)

Larceny-Theft
- 2,385.8 (2015)
- 2,436.0 (2014)

Burglary
- 759.0 (2015)
- 829.0 (2014)
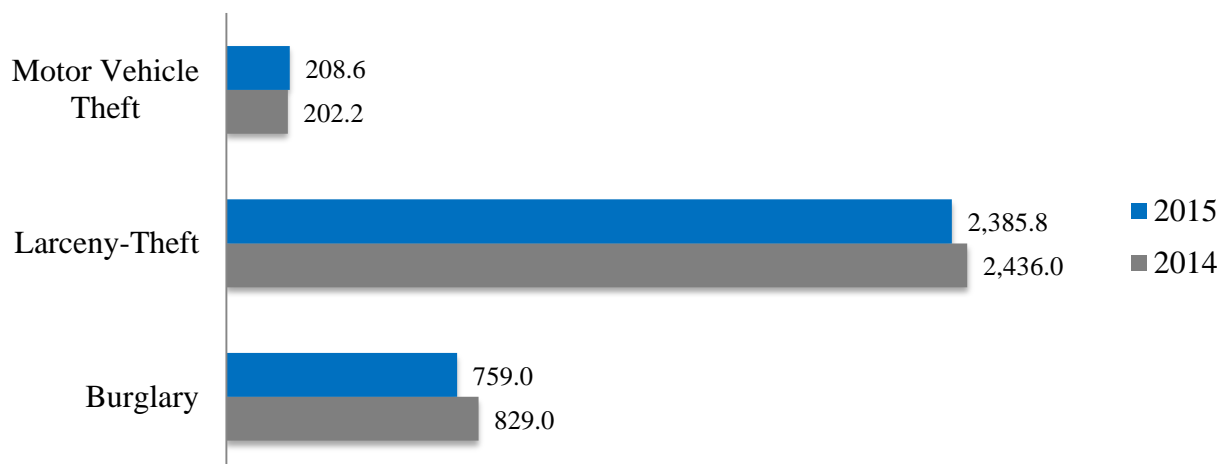
■ 2015
■ 2014

Louisiana Non-violent Crime Rate

Offense	2014	2015	Percent Change	
Burglary	829.0	759.0	-8.4	↓
Larceny-Theft	2,436.0	2,385.8	-2.1	↓
Motor Vehicle Theft	202.2	208.6	+3.1	↑

Over the last ten years, the non-violent crime rate was highest in 2007 and lowest in 2015.
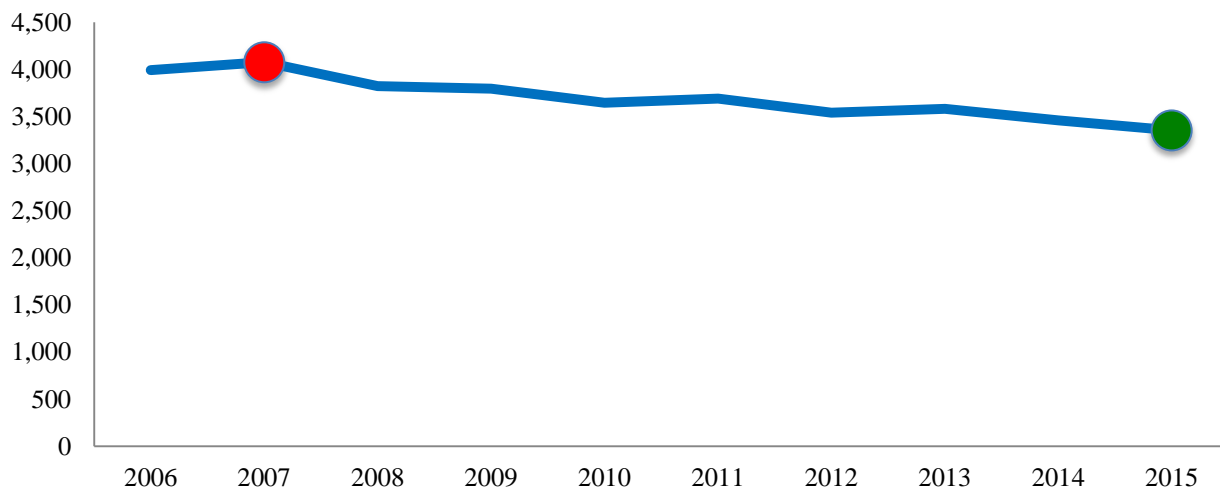
Louisiana Non-violent Crime Rate 2006-2015

Year	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Non-violent Crime Rate
2006	1,049.20	2,579.70	364.8	3,993.70
2007	1,038.90	2,683.50	353.6	4,076.00
2008	982.1	2,529.40	311.6	3,823.10
2009	1,029.50	2,504.30	260.8	3,794.60
2010	1002.2	2427.1	218.2	3,647.50
2011	1012.5	2476.6	199.4	3,688.50
2012	915.7	2,453.70	171.3	3,540.60
2013	890.4	2,493.60	198	3,582.00
2014	829.0	2,436.0	202.2	3,467.20
2015	759	2,385.80	208.6	3,353.40

Individual Index Crime Offense Data[5] – Murder and Non-negligent Homicide

Weapons	2014	2015
Handguns	189	207
Rifles	9	7
Shotguns	13	9
Firearms (type unknown)	108	156
Total firearms	**319**	**379**
Knives or cutting instruments	46	46
Other weapons	30	43
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	12	6
Total murders	**407**	**474**

80% of murders in 2015 were committed with a firearm.
This is a slight increase from 2014.
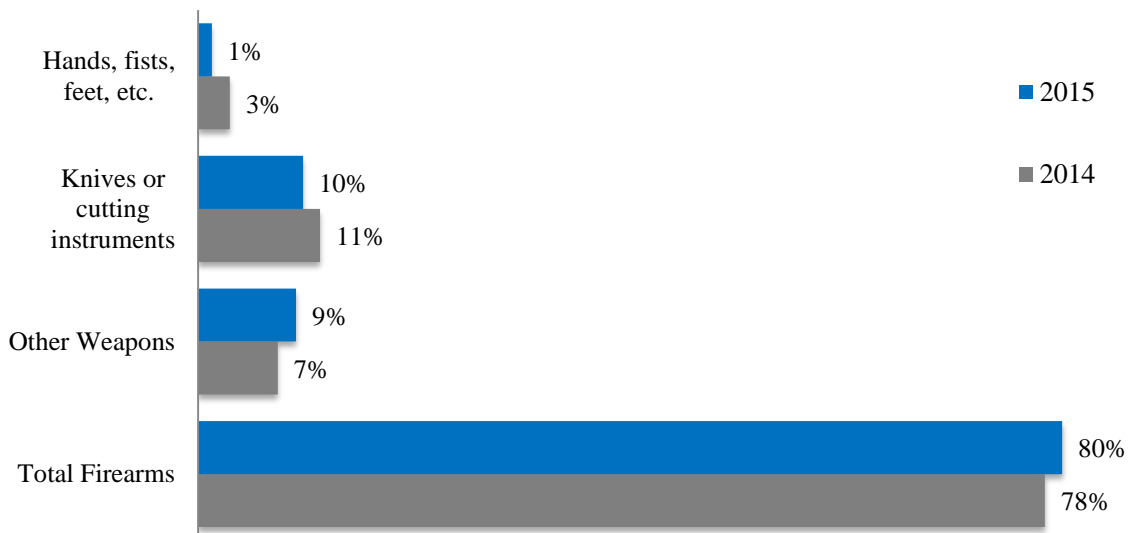
Type of Firearm Used in Murder in 2014 and 2015

Shotguns
2%
4%

Rifles
2%
3%

Firearms (type unknown)
41%
34%

Handguns
55%
59%
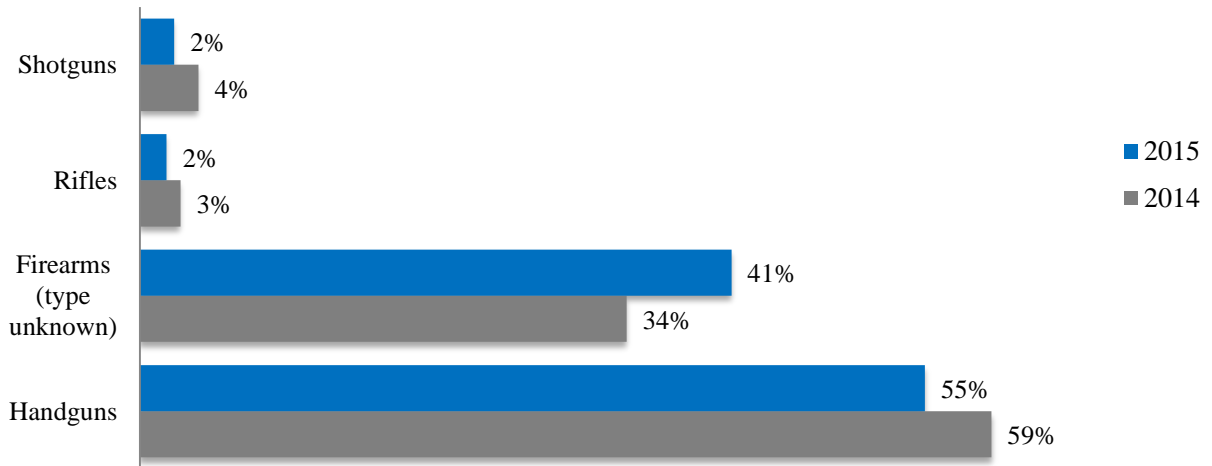
■ 2015
■ 2014

Individual Index Crime Offense Data[5] - Robbery

Weapon	2014	2015
Firearms	2,652	2,866
Knives or cutting instruments	200	204
Other weapons	308	413
Strong-arm	1,804	1,861
Total Robberies	**4,964**	**5,344**

Firearms continue to lead as weapon of choice in robbery in 2015.

Knives or cutting instruments
4%
4%

Other weapons
8%
6%

Strong-arm
35%
36%

Firearms
54%
53%
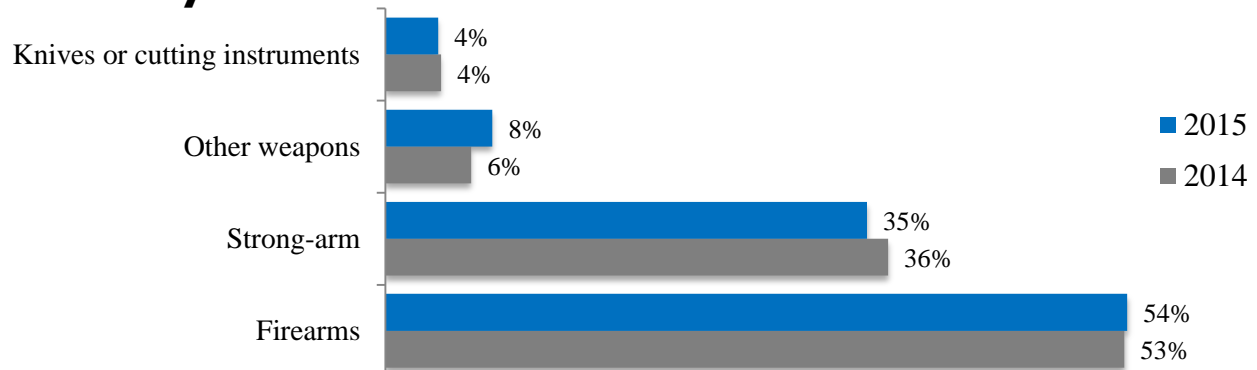
■ 2015
■ 2014

Individual Index Crime Offense Data[5] - Aggravated Assault

Weapon	2014	2015
Firearms	3,864	4,556
Knives/Cutting Instruments	2,206	2,479
Other Weapons	3,650	4,691
Person Weapons (Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.)	3,557	4,992
Total Aggravated Assault	**13,277**	**16,718**

In 2015, 30% of aggravated assaults were committed with person weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.).

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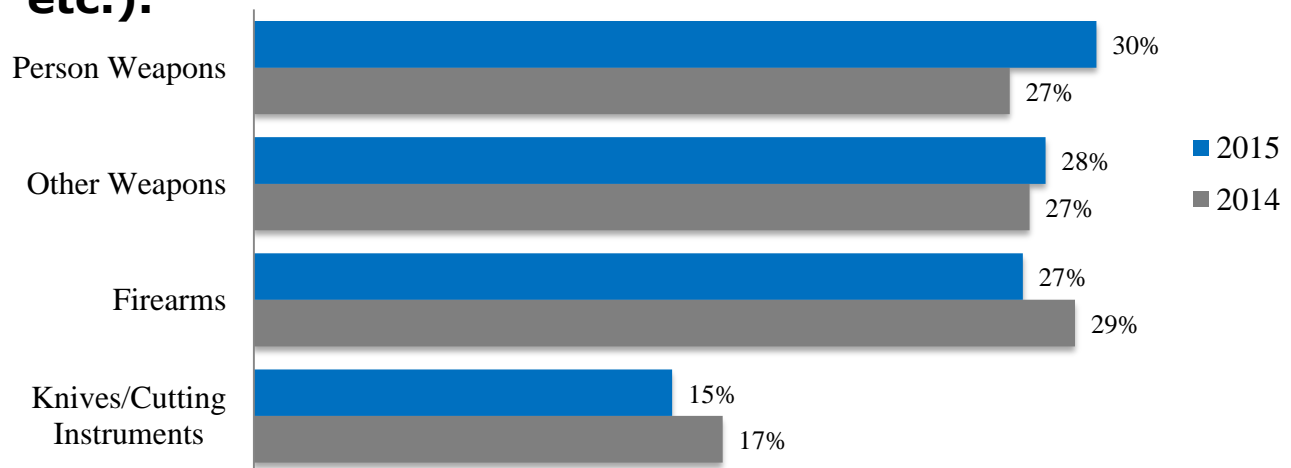
[1] The FBI computes estimates for participating agencies not providing 12 months of complete data. For agencies supplying 3 to 11 months of data, the national UCR Program estimates for the missing data by following a standard estimation procedure using the data provided by the agency. If an agency has supplied less than 3 months of data, the FBI computes estimates by using the known crime figures of similar areas within a state and assigning the same proportion of crime volumes to nonreporting agencies. The estimation process considers the following: population size covered by the agency; type of jurisdiction, e.g., police department versus sheriff's office; and geographic location.

[2] Murder includes Non-Negligent Manslaughter

[3] Revised definition of rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. See Appendix B on page 78 for more on the revised definition.

[4] Legacy definition of rape: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded. See Appendix B on page 78.

[5] The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted complete offense reports for 12 months in 2015.

1.2 **MSA, Parish, & City Offense Analysis**

The tables and graphs that follow show the number of offenses in metropolitan statistical areas, parishes, cities, and metropolitan versus non-metropolitan areas of Louisiana in 2015. The tables capture a snapshot of the eight *Part 1 Crimes*. Only agencies that reported all 12 months of data are included in these tables.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

The U.S. Bureau of Census defines Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as a parish (county) or group of contiguous parishes that contain at least one principal city or urbanized area with a population of at least 50,000 inhabitants. MSA's include the principal city, the parish in which the city is located and other adjacent parishes that have, as defined by the OMB (Office of Management and Budget), a high degree of economic and social integration with the principal and parish as measured through commuting. In the UCR Program, parishes within an MSA are considered metropolitan. MSA's can cross state boundaries. The only MSA in Louisiana that currently has the potential to cross a state line is the Shreveport/Bossier MSA.

The following parishes and principal cities are classified as major metropolitan areas:

MSA	Parishes	Cities
Alexandria	Grant Rapides	Alexandria
Baton Rouge	Ascension East Baton Rouge East Feliciana Iberville Livingston Pointe Coupee St. Helena West Baton Rouge West Feliciana	Baton Rouge
Hammond	Tangipahoa	Hammond
Houma **Thibodaux**	Lafourche Terrebonne	Houma Thibodaux
Lafayette	Acadia Iberia Lafayette St. Landry St. Martin Vermillion	Lafayette
Monroe	Ouachita and Union	Monroe
New Orleans **Metairie**	Jefferson Orleans Plaquemines St. Bernard St. Charles St. James St. John the Baptist St. Tammany	New Orleans
Shreveport **Bossier City**	Bossier Caddo DeSoto Webster	Shreveport Bossier City

Part 1 Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by MSA, 2015[1]

MSA		Population	Murder[2]	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Property crime
		154,844									
	MSA Reporting	99.3%	7	55	185	1,198	**1,445**	1,799	4,743	486	**7,028**
Alexandria	MSA Estimated Total	100%	7	55	186	1,202	**1,450**	1,807	4,775	488	**7,070**
		829,780									
	MSA Reporting	98.7%	92	278	1,161	2,394	**3,925**	6,394	21,148	1,084	**28,626**
Baton Rouge	MSA Estimated Total	100%	92	281	1,169	2,432	**3,974**	6,472	21,463	1,102	**29,037**
		128,279									
	MSA Reporting	96.6%	5	55	179	728	**967**	1,731	3,829	391	**5,951**
Hammond	MSA Estimated Total	100%	5	56	182	744	**987**	1,763	3,959	398	**6,120**
Houma-Thibodaux		**211,844**									
	MSA Reporting	100%	17	56	129	743	**945**	1,381	5,601	313	**7,295**
		488,766									
	MSA Reporting	97.6%	37	86	382	1,416	**1,921**	3,182	10,661	1,074	**14,917**
Lafayette	MSA Estimated Total	100%	38	90	390	1,459	**1,977**	3,269	11,014	1,094	**15,377**
		204,568									
Lake Charles	MSA Reporting	100%	9	129	195	953	**1,286**	3,076	5,084	468	**8,628**
		179,142									
	MSA Reporting	96.8%	27	72	215	1,737	**2,051**	2,071	5,841	288	**8,200**
Monroe	MSA Estimated Total	100%	27	74	219	1,758	**2,078**	2,113	6,012	298	**8,423**
New Orleans-Metairie		**1,265,042**									
	MSA Reporting	96.6%	204	592	2,100	3,708	**6,604**	6,470	26,989	3,750	**37,209**
	MSA Estimated Total	100%	206	603	2,125	3,827	**6,761**	6,732	27,786	3,815	**38,333**
Shreveport-Bossier City		**445,609**									
	MSA Reporting	99.7%	35	199	577	1,767	**2,578**	3,503	11,557	923	**15,983**
	MSA Estimated Total	100%	35	199	578	1,771	**2,583**	3,511	11,591	925	**16,027**

Crime Rates of Part 1 Offenses by MSA, 2015[1]

MSA	Murder[2]	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Property crime
Alexandria	4.5	35.5	120.1	776.3	**936.4**	1,167.0	3,083.7	315.2	**4,565.9**
Baton Rouge	11.1	33.9	140.9	293.1	**478.9**	780.0	2,586.6	132.8	**3,499.4**
Hammond	3.9	43.7	141.9	580.0	**769.4**	1,374.3	3,086.2	310.3	**4,770.9**
Houma-Thibodaux	8.0	26.4	60.9	350.7	**446.1**	651.9	2,643.9	147.8	**3,443.6**
Lafayette	7.8	18.4	79.8	298.5	**404.5**	668.8	2,253.4	223.8	**3,146.1**
Lake Charles	4.4	63.1	95.3	465.9	**628.6**	1,503.7	2,485.2	228.8	**4,217.7**
Monroe	15.1	41.3	122.2	981.3	**1,160.0**	1,179.5	3,356.0	166.3	**4,701.9**
New Orleans-Metairie	16.3	47.7	168.0	302.5	**534.4**	532.2	2,196.4	301.6	**3,030.2**
Shreveport-Bossier City	7.9	44.7	129.7	397.4	**579.7**	787.9	2,601.2	207.6	**3,596.7**

Part 1 Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by MSA Principal Cities, 2015[1]

MSA	Principal Cities	Population	Murder[2]	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	**Violent crime**	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	**Property crime**
Alexandria	Alexandria	48,305	7	11	168	802	**988**	1,011	2,794	241	**4,046**
Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge	228,727	60	102	808	1,031	**2,001**	2,377	7,372	494	**10,243**
Hammond	Hammond	20,449	0	11	53	144	**208**	564	1,448	65	**2,077**
Houma-Thibodaux	Houma	34,238	7	18	44	143	**212**	258	1,502	58	**1,818**
	Thibodaux	14,612	1	7	5	71	**84**	84	502	15	**601**
Lafayette	Lafayette	127,273	19	19	167	507	**712**	1,014	5,334	404	**6,752**
Lake Charles	Lake Charles	75,564	3	42	149	365	**559**	1,588	1,299	170	**3,057**
Monroe	Monroe	49,703	18	44	167	1,064	**1,293**	895	3,144	126	**4,165**
New Orleans-Metairie	New Orleans	393,447	164	409	1,497	1,666	**3,736**	2,898	9,828	2,517	**15,243**
Shreveport-Bossier City	Shreveport	197,592	22	128	460	1,009	**1,619**	2,234	7,339	575	**10,148**
	Bossier City	68,918	5	43	79	387	**514**	491	2,321	172	**2,984**

Part 1 Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Metropolitan Parishes, 2015

Parish	Murder[2]	Rape[3]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	**Violent crime**	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	**Property crime**	Arson
Acadia	1	0	16	46	**63**	217	379	41	**637**	0
Ascension	7	31	44	269	**351**	684	1,993	171	**2,848**	14
Bossier	1	6	9	35	**51**	80	352	20	**452**	0
Caddo	2	4	9	89	**104**	242	541	79	**862**	7
Calcasieu	3	71	23	429	**526**	1,241	2,777	239	**4,257**	12
Cameron	0	4	0	20	**24**	7	103	7	**117**	0
De Soto	4	9	5	61	**79**	123	257	23	**403**	0
East Baton Rouge	17	50	199	103	**369**	1,156	5,864	207	**7,227**	16
East Feliciana	0	6	1	50	**57**	28	85	12	**125**	1
Iberville	1	5	20	213	**239**	118	486	14	**618**	0
Jefferson	27	79	403	1,179	**1,688**	1,878	9,218	694	**11,790**	66
Lafayette	5	30	54	241	**330**	380	1,183	169	**1,732**	7
Lafourche	1	21	23	283	**328**	556	1,239	104	**1,899**	8
Livingston	2	43	20	265	**330**	1,272	1,908	22	**3,202**	0
Ouachita	5	9	33	530	**577**	852	1,663	118	**2,633**	5
Plaquemines	1	7	1	22	**31**	45	90	10	**145**	1
Pointe Coupee	2	3	16	101	**122**	102	137	28	**267**	0
Rapides	0	28	7	257	**292**	551	1,150	206	**1,907**	4
St. Bernard	1	8	30	91	**130**	224	1,048	76	**1,348**	16
St. Charles	4	10	22	129	**165**	235	778	73	**1,086**	8
St. Helena	1	3	0	32	**36**	41	88	15	**144**	1
St. James	0	8	5	89	**102**	75	257	13	**345**	1
St. Martin	3	5	11	73	**92**	78	202	22	**302**	0
St. Tammany	3	28	18	170	**219**	314	1,305	111	**1,730**	9
Tangipahoa	3	38	100	470	**611**	947	1,661	285	**2,893**	8
Terrebonne	8	9	57	242	**316**	483	2,336	135	**2,954**	4
Union	1	1	0	21	**23**	6	20	0	**26**	0
Vermilion	2	0	13	65	**80**	292	267	212	**771**	0
Webster	1	6	1	95	**103**	119	87	16	**222**	0
West Baton Rouge	0	3	10	45	**58**	57	370	11	**438**	1
West Feliciana	0	4	1	21	**26**	18	69	3	**90**	0
Total for Metropolitan Parishes	**106**	**529**	**1,151**	**5,736**	**7,522**	**12,421**	**37,913**	**3,136**	**53,470**	**189**

Part 1 Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Non-Metropolitan Parishes, 2015

Parish	Murder[2]	Rape[3]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Property crime	Arson
Allen	0	0	0	7	**7**	4	55	13	**72**	0
Assumption	2	2	1	64	**69**	100	174	21	**295**	0
Avoyelles	2	10	3	87	**102**	137	291	13	**441**	6
Beauregard	0	7	0	42	**49**	42	226	18	**286**	2
Bienville	0	7	4	26	**37**	83	178	14	**275**	0
Caldwell	1	0	1	20	**22**	81	149	10	**240**	1
Catahoula	0	4	9	47	**60**	48	70	2	**120**	0
Claiborne	0	3	2	20	**25**	57	101	20	**178**	2
Concordia	1	1	4	35	**41**	124	179	20	**323**	0
Evangeline	0	7	2	28	**37**	114	303	14	**431**	0
Franklin	1	0	0	23	**24**	32	88	7	**127**	0
Jackson	0	0	0	16	**16**	22	44	5	**71**	0
La Salle	2	0	7	41	**50**	19	16	5	**40**	2
Lincoln	0	4	1	29	**34**	55	137	3	**195**	0
Madison	1	1	1	13	**16**	20	27	10	**57**	1
Morehouse	0	0	0	0	**0**	22	99	7	**128**	0
Natchitoches	0	3	5	32	**40**	72	329	36	**437**	0
Red River	0	1	0	26	**27**	43	120	11	**174**	0
Richland	2	3	3	69	**77**	70	155	30	**255**	0
Sabine	2	1	0	8	**11**	38	178	0	**216**	0
St. Landry	5	16	22	122	**165**	361	492	60	**913**	0
St. Mary	0	7	7	117	**131**	198	513	58	**769**	0
Tensas	1	1	0	5	**7**	7	22	2	**31**	0
Vernon	3	10	2	104	**119**	112	498	34	**644**	7
Washington	0	9	8	100	**117**	173	390	51	**614**	1
West Carroll	0	2	0	44	**46**	85	112	17	**214**	0
Winn	0	0	0	1	**1**	3	11	2	**16**	0
Total Non-Metropolitan Parishes	**23**	**99**	**82**	**1,126**	**1,330**	**2,122**	**4,957**	**483**	**7,562**	**22**

Part 1 Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Parishes, 2015

Type of Parish	Murder[2]	Rape[3]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Property crime	Arson
Total Metropolitan Parishes	106	529	1151	5736	7522	12421	37913	3136	53470	189
Non-Metropolitan Parishes	23	99	82	1,126	1,330	2,122	4,957	483	7,562	22
Total for All Parishes	**129**	**628**	**1233**	**6862**	**8852**	**14543**	**42870**	**3619**	**61032**	**211**

Part 1 Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by City

City	Population	Murder[2]	Rape[3]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	**Violent crime**	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	**Property crime**	Arson
Abbeville	12,495	0	9	20	117	**146**	180	431	9	**620**	1
Addis	4,655	0	0	0	14	**14**	0	1	0	**1**	0
Alexandria	48,305	7	11	168	802	**988**	1,011	2,794	241	**4,046**	0
Baldwin	2,344	0	0	1	0	**1**	20	59	1	**80**	0
Ball	4,014	0	0	0	4	**4**	12	10	2	**24**	0
Basile	1,809	0	0	0	0	**0**	1	7	0	**8**	0
Bastrop	10,773	1	3	30	98	**132**	463	721	44	**1,228**	6
Baton Rouge	228,727	60	102	808	1,031	**2,001**	2,377	7,372	494	**10,243**	141
Bernice	1,645	0	0	0	1	**1**	2	2	0	**4**	0
Berwick	4,779	0	1	0	3	**4**	36	60	2	**98**	1
Blanchard	2,911	0	0	0	3	**3**	3	38	3	**44**	0
Bogalusa	11,859	3	11	23	121	**158**	184	531	29	**744**	3
Bossier City	68,918	5	43	79	387	**514**	491	2,321	172	**2,984**	2
Breaux Bridge	8,372	0	0	3	23	**26**	89	550	40	**679**	0
Broussard	10,919	0	3	8	12	**23**	193	222	12	**427**	0
Brusly	2,733	0	0	0	0	**0**	12	13	0	**25**	0
Bunkie	4,044	1	1	6	44	**52**	61	102	2	**165**	0

City	Population	Murder[2]	Rape[3]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Property crime	Arson
Carencro	8,653	0	3	4	30	37	50	231	26	307	0
Church Point	4,531	0	0	0	15	15	11	10	1	22	
Clarence	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	1,576	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	1	0
Cottonport	1,943	0	0	1	4	5	18	42	0	60	0
Coushatta	1,847	0	0	1	9	10	15	25	0	40	0
Covington	9,922	0	0	4	24	28	38	318	13	369	0
Crowley	13,169	5	0	24	104	133	116	178	86	380	0
Denham Springs	10,067	1	1	8	55	65	188	636	4	828	0
De Quincy	3,160	0	1	0	3	4	11	32	1	44	1
De Ridder	10,839	0	1	2	7	10	58	246	1	305	0
Epps	847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erath	2,109	0	0	0	24	24	2	26	3	31	0
Eunice	10,311	1	2	13	44	60	166	450	24	640	0
Farmerville	3,869	0	1	1	32	34	53	205	6	264	0
Ferriday	3,422	3	0	4	28	35	53	75	3	131	0
Fisher	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florien	630	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Folsom	765	0	0	1	0	1	4	17	0	21	1
Franklin	7,301	0	1	6	30	37	115	175	5	295	0
Franklinton	3,758	0	3	4	19	26	42	157	9	208	1
French Settlement	1,110	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	1	8	0
Georgetown	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golden Meadow	2,070	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	0
Gonzales	10,624	1	6	11	34	52	82	826	24	932	0

City	Population	Murder[2]	Rape[3]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Property crime	Arson
Gramercy	3,433	0	0	1	12	**13**	4	82	1	**87**	0
Greenwood	3,194	0	0	0	1	**1**	24	40	8	**72**	0
Gretna	17,871	0	3	16	34	**53**	88	453	16	**557**	1
Hammond	20,449	0	11	53	144	**208**	564	1,448	65	**2,077**	1
Harahan	9,347	0	0	1	10	**11**	25	72	4	**101**	1
Haughton	3,381	0	0	0	2	**2**	1	5	0	**6**	0
Houma	34,238	7	18	44	143	**212**	258	1,502	58	**1,818**	8
Ida	216	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0
Independence	1,693	2	1	2	14	**19**	18	56	5	**79**	0
Iowa	3,220	1	1	0	60	**62**	4	67	3	**74**	0
Jena	3,383	0	0	0	1	**1**	0	3	1	**4**	0
Jennings	10,133	0	0	3	18	**21**	65	261	8	**334**	0
Kaplan	4,610	1	0	0	17	**18**	16	72	2	**90**	0
Kentwood	2,337	0	4	11	29	**44**	61	194	16	**271**	0
Killian	1,310	0	0	0	2	**2**	6	16	0	**22**	0
Kinder	2,446	0	3	0	3	**6**	5	38	5	**48**	1
Krotz Springs	1,206	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0
Lafayette	127,273	19	19	167	507	**712**	1,014	5,334	404	**6,752**	29
Lake Arthur	2,747	0	1	0	1	**2**	8	8	1	**17**	0
Lake Charles	75,564	3	42	149	365	**559**	1,588	1,299	170	**3,057**	0
Lake Providence	3,783	0	1	4	36	**41**	12	27	2	**41**	0
Leesville	6,496	2	4	6	40	**52**	91	394	17	**502**	1
Lutcher	3,366	0	0	1	20	**21**	7	23	0	**30**	0
Mandeville	12,306	0	2	2	11	**15**	24	246	12	**282**	0
Mansfield	5,007	0	0	9	41	**50**	101	113	7	**221**	0
Many	2,784	0	0	1	11	**12**	15	189	6	**210**	0
Marion	755	0	1	0	2	**3**	4	5	0	**9**	0

City	Population	Murder[2]	Rape[3]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	**Violent crime**	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	**Property crime**	Arson
Marksville	5,515	0	0	6	87	**93**	72	246	8	**326**	0
Minden	12,741	0	1	5	14	**20**	66	223	18	**307**	0
Monroe	49,703	18	44	167	1,064	**1,293**	895	3,144	126	**4,165**	15
Montgomery	724	0	0	0	3	**3**	5	17	0	**22**	0
Montpelier	249	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0
Moreauville	900	0	0	0	1	**1**	3	6	0	**9**	0
Morgan City	11,837	0	2	6	24	**32**	28	351	9	**388**	1
Natchitoches	18,350	3	6	46	193	**248**	334	939	13	**1,286**	13
New Orleans	393,447	164	409	1,497	1,666	**3,736**	2,898	9,828	2,517	**15,243**	36
Norwood	314	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0
Oil City	999	0	0	0	14	**14**	0	23	0	**23**	0
Olla	1,371	0	0	0	4	**4**	5	16	1	**22**	0
Opelousas	16,580	1	13	37	145	**196**	321	891	41	**1,253**	5
Patterson	6,106	0	0	1	8	**9**	1	77	2	**80**	0
Pearl River	2,485	0	1	4	18	**23**	14	47	5	**66**	0
Pineville	14,401	0	16	10	118	**144**	168	681	37	**886**	0
Pollock	478	0	0	0	2	**2**	4	1	0	**5**	0
Ponchatoula	6,987	0	1	13	71	**85**	122	405	20	**547**	0
Port Allen	5,129	0	3	2	17	**22**	9	44	4	**57**	0
Port Vincent	736	0	0	0	2	**2**	3	9	1	**13**	0
Rayne	8,063	1	2	5	39	**47**	60	230	3	**293**	0
Ruston	22,386	1	5	21	71	**98**	142	575	7	**724**	0
Scott	8,975	0	1	1	9	**11**	60	106	4	**170**	0
Shreveport	197,592	22	128	460	1,009	**1,619**	2,234	7,339	575	**10,148**	66
Sibley	1,187	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	1
Slidell	27,746	1	9	19	71	**100**	151	1,279	38	**1,468**	1
Springhill	5,118	0	1	0	12	**13**	13	180	0	**193**	0

City	Population	Murder[2]	Rape[3]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Property crime	Arson
Sulphur	20,150	2	10	18	59	**89**	184	689	46	**919**	1
Tallulah	7,144	0	2	0	47	**49**	63	152	2	**217**	0
Thibodaux	14,612	1	7	5	71	**84**	84	502	15	**601**	0
Tickfaw	741	0	0	0	0	**0**	2	10	0	**12**	0
Vidalia	4,168	0	2	2	8	**12**	45	151	5	**201**	0
Ville Platte	7,255	0	1	23	39	**63**	165	289	13	**467**	0
Vinton	3,353	0	0	1	9	**10**	12	28	2	**42**	0
Walker	6,259	0	2	8	34	**44**	31	227	9	**267**	2
West Monroe	12,960	3	14	12	87	**116**	253	764	37	**1,054**	4
Westwego	8,547	1	1	3	18	**23**	47	191	12	**250**	0
White Castle	1,850	0	0	0	3	**3**	15	21	2	**38**	0
Wilson	574	0	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	**0**	0
Winnfield	4,580	2	0	4	58	**64**	56	161	9	**226**	1
Zachary	16,537	0	11	7	58	**76**	70	421	25	**516**	3

[1] The data used this table were from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data). Crime statistics include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year. Although arson data are included in the trend and clearance tables, sufficient data are not available to estimate totals for this offense. Therefore, no arson data are published in this table.
[2] Murder includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter.
[3] The numbers reported for rape only cover those defined under the 'Revised Rape' definition found on page 78. Jurisdictions did not report any data reported under the older definition of rape will be called "legacy rape".

1.3 Police Employee Data

Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees by City, 2015[1]

City	Population	Officers	Civilians	Total law enforcement employees
Addis	4,655	11	1	**12**
Alexandria	48,305	150	31	**181**
Amite	4,371	27	0	**27**
Baker	13,745	28	5	**33**
Baton Rouge	228,727	674	177	**851**
Blanchard	2,911	5	1	**6**
Bogalusa	11,859	41	9	**50**
Carencro	8,653	28	2	**30**
Clinton	1,576	6	2	**8**
Cottonport	1,943	4	1	**5**
Covington	9,922	35	9	**44**
Crowley	13,169	34	7	**41**
Denham Springs	10,067	32	8	**40**
De Ridder	10,839	25	5	**30**
Epps	847	1	0	**1**
Farmerville	3,869	13	0	**13**
Fisher	228	1	0	**1**
Florien	630	3	0	**3**
Folsom	765	4	0	**4**
Franklin	7,301	16	3	**19**
Golden Meadow	2,070	5	2	**7**
Gonzales	10,624	39	4	**43**
Gramercy	3,433	8	1	**9**
Greenwood	3,194	10	1	**11**
Gretna	17,871	97	27	**124**
Hammond	20,449	80	26	**106**
Harahan	9,347	17	3	**20**
Haughton	3,381	11	2	**13**
Houma	34,238	78	16	**94**
Independence	1,693	7	0	**7**
Iowa	3,220	9	4	**13**
Jennings	10,133	25	7	**32**
Kaplan	4,610	9	7	**16**
Kenner	67,147	155	76	**231**
Killian	1,310	5	1	**6**
Kinder	2,446	12	5	**17**
Lake Arthur	2,747	6	4	**10**
Lake Providence	3,783	11	0	**11**
Livonia	1,414	7	2	**9**
Lutcher	3,366	3	0	**3**
Mamou	3,173	10	5	**15**
Mandeville	12,306	37	12	**49**
Mansfield	5,007	14	4	**18**
Marion	755	2	0	**2**
Monroe	49,703	129	38	**167**
Moreauville	900	2	2	**4**
Natchitoches	18,350	49	13	**62**
Olla	1,371	4	2	**6**
Pineville	14,401	63	8	**71**

City	Population	Officers	Civilians	Total law enforcement employees
Plaquemine	6,926	25	4	**29**
Ponchatoula	6,987	23	6	**29**
Port Vincent	736	3	0	**3**
Rayne	8,063	23	0	**23**
Shreveport	197,592	514	185	**699**
Slidell	27,746	81	23	**104**
Sulphur	20,150	45	18	**63**
Thibodaux	14,612	54	12	**66**
Tickfaw	741	6	0	**6**
Vidalia	4,168	44	3	**47**
Ville Platte	7,255	21	4	**25**
Vinton	3,353	8	4	**12**
Walker	6,259	19	4	**23**
Westlake	4,625	17	0	**17**
Westwego	8,547	37	1	**38**
Zachary	16,537	44	2	**46**

Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees by Metropolitan Parishes, 2015

County	Officers	Civilians	Total law enforcement employees
Acadia	59	46	**105**
Ascension	270	48	**318**
Bossier	329	73	**402**
Caddo	460	214	**674**
Calcasieu	596	234	**830**
Grant	78	0	**78**
Iberia	325	0	**325**
Jefferson	625	1,000	**1,625**
Lafourche	260	57	**317**
Livingston	273	0	**273**
Pointe Coupee	50	50	**100**
Rapides	406	97	**503**
St. Bernard	241	15	**256**
St. Charles	260	117	**377**
St. Helena	29	18	**47**
St. Tammany	428	301	**729**
Tangipahoa	96	146	**242**
West Baton Rouge	58	132	**190**
West Feliciana	68	0	**68**

Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees by Non-Metropolitan Parishes

County	Officers	Civilians	Total law enforcement employees
Allen	24	38	62
Assumption	63	44	107
Avoyelles	256	55	311
Bienville	41	26	67
Claiborne	43	55	98
Concordia	22	233	255
East Carroll	14	32	46
Jackson	175	0	175
Jefferson Davis	73	0	73
La Salle	29	88	117
Madison	36	0	36
Natchitoches	80	106	186
Sabine	86	0	86
Washington	40	35	75

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[1] Cities contained in Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees by City is based on information reported to Federal Bureau of Investigations.

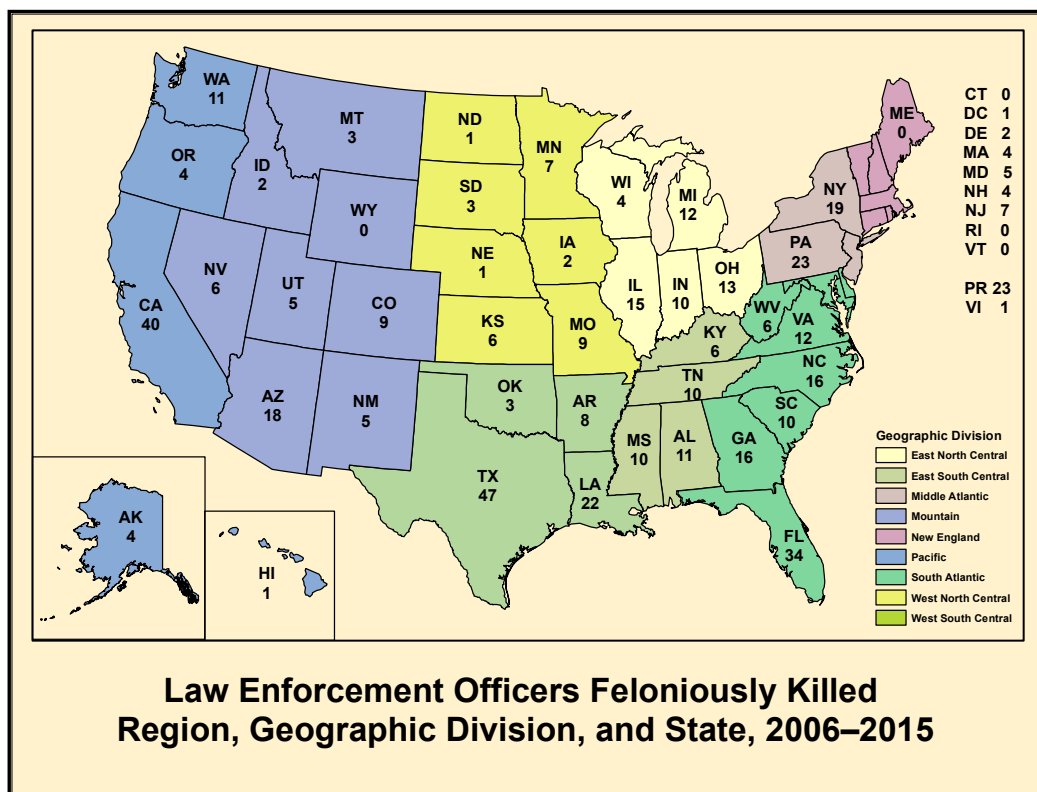# 1.4 Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, Accidentally Killed, & Assaulted

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed

Six law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in 2015 in Louisiana.

Year	Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
2006	2
2007	5
2008	2
2009	0
2010	3
2011	0
2012	2
2013	1
2014	1
2015	6
Total	**22**

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed
Region, Geographic Division, and State, 2006–2015

WA 11, MT 3, ND 1, MN 7, OR 4, ID 2, WY 0, SD 3, WI 4, MI 12, NY 19, ME 0, NV 6, UT 5, CO 9, NE 1, IA 2, IL 15, IN 10, OH 13, PA 23, CA 40, AZ 18, NM 5, KS 6, MO 9, WV 6, VA 12, KY 6, TN 10, NC 16, OK 3, AR 8, SC 10, TX 47, LA 22, MS 10, AL 11, GA 16, FL 34, AK 4, HI 1

CT 0, DC 1, DE 2, MA 4, MD 5, NH 4, NJ 7, RI 0, VT 0, PR 23, VI 1

Geographic Division
East North Central
East South Central
Middle Atlantic
Mountain
New England
Pacific
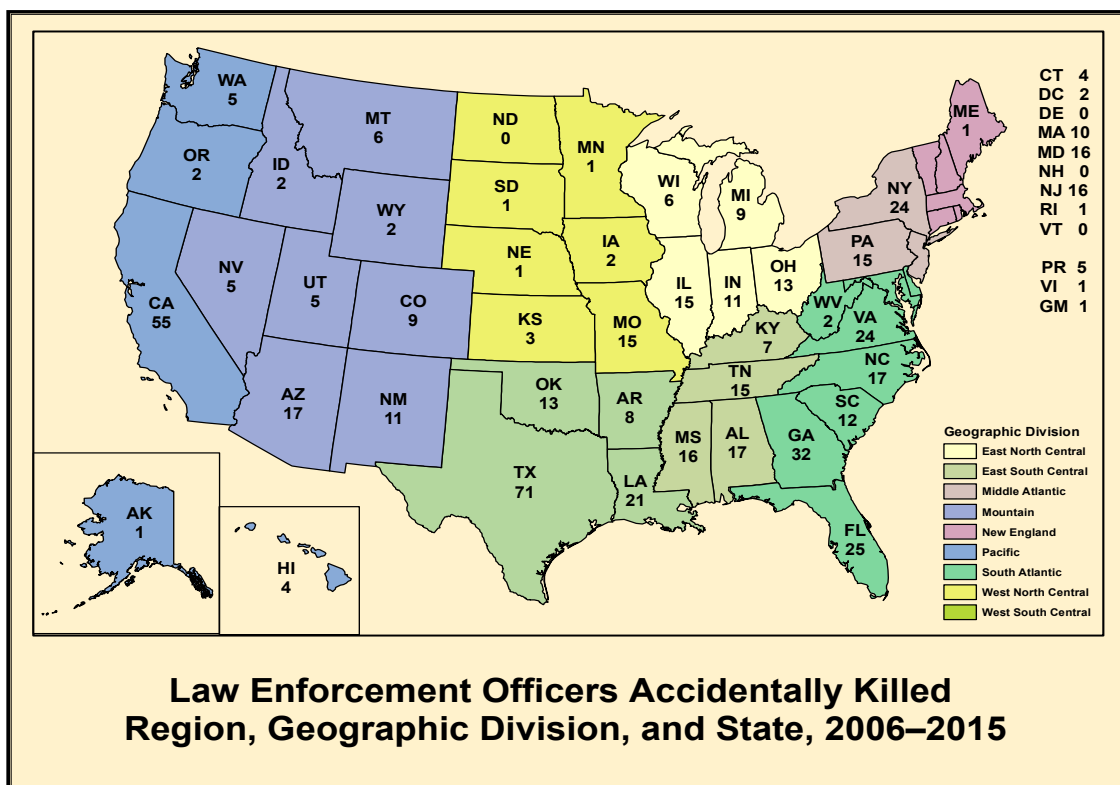South Atlantic
West North Central
West South Central

Law Enforcement Officers Accidently Killed

# Two law enforcement officers were accidently killed in 2015 in Louisiana.

Year	Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed
2006	2
2007	4
2008	0
2009	1
2010	3
2011	3
2012	2
2013	3
2014	1
2015	2
Total	**21**

**Law Enforcement Officers Accidentally Killed
Region, Geographic Division, and State, 2006–2015**

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted in Louisiana by Weapon Type, 2015

Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Hands, Feet, Fists, etc.	Total	Number of officers employed	Number of reporting agencies	Population covered
43	4	385	648	1,080	5,874	80	2,048,917
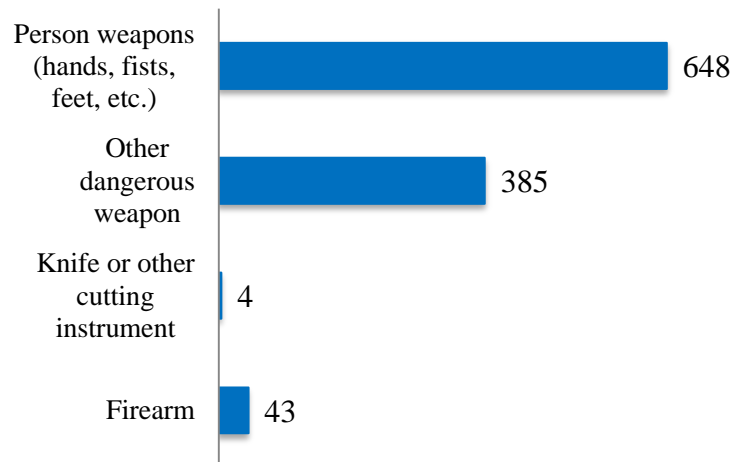
60% of Law Enforcement Officers assaulted in Louisiana in 2015 were assaulted with Person Weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.)

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted
Region, Geographic Division, and State, 2015

1 - Data represents the number of assaults on officers reported by the Rockford Police Department.
2 - Data represents the number of assaults on officers reported by the Metropolitan Police Department.
3 - Data for Alaska were not available for inclusion in this map.
4 - Data represents the number of assaults on officers reported by the Honolulu Police Department and the Maui County Police Department.

1.5 **State, Tribal, & Other Agencies Data**

Part 1 Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Tribal, State, and Other Agencies, 2015

State/Tribal/Other	Agency	Murder[1]	Rape[2]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Property crime	Arson
State Agencies	Tensas Basin Levee District	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0
Tribal Agencies	Chitimacha Tribal	0	0	1	5	**6**	3	44	5	**52**	0
	Coushatta Tribal	0	0	0	1	**1**	1	59	2	**62**	0
	Tunica-Biloxi Tribal	0	0	2	3	**5**	4	89	0	**93**	0
Total for Tribal, State, and Other Agencies		**0**	**0**	**3**	**9**	**12**	**8**	**192**	**7**	**207**	**0**

Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees by State, Tribal, and Other Agencies, 2015

State/Tribal/Other	Agency	Total officers	Total civilians	Total law enforcement employees
Tribal Agencies	Chitimacha Tribal	14	0	**14**
	Coushatta Tribal	24	1	**25**
	Tunica-Biloxi Tribal	12	2	**14**
Other Agencies	Tensas Basin Levee District	2	1	**3**

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[1] Murder includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

[2] The numbers reported for rape only cover those defined under the 'Revised Rape' definition found on page 78. Jurisdictions did not report any data under the older definition of rape will be called "legacy rape".

1.6 **University & College Data**

Part 1 Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by University and College, 2015

University/College	Campus	Student enrollment	Murder[1]	Rape[2]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Property crime	Arson
Delgado Community College		17,152	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	1	14	0
Dillard University		1,200	0	2	0	1	3	18	27	0	45	0
Grambling State University		4,504	0	0	4	6	10	31	91	0	122	0
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge	31,044	0	2	5	3	10	70	348	28	446	0
	Eunice	2,738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Health Sciences Center, New Orleans	2,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Health Sciences Center, Shreveport	870	0	0	0	3	3	2	23	2	27	0
	Shreveport	4,186	0	1	0	1	2	4	13	0	17	0
Louisiana Tech University		11,225	0	0	1	2	3	22	60	1	83	0
McNeese State University		8,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0
Nicholls State University		6,292	0	1	0	0	1	0	22	0	22	0
Northwestern State University		9,002	0	2	0	1	3	11	45	1	57	0
Southern University and A&M College	Baton Rouge	6,330	0	0	1	5	6	13	118	4	135	0
	New Orleans	2,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shreveport	2,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Tulane University		12,603	0	0	8	1	9	24	298	4	326	1
University of Louisiana	Lafayette	17,195	0	3	3	13	19	23	146	6	175	1
	Monroe	8,517	0	2	2	0	4	6	38	1	45	0
University of New Orleans		9,234	0	1	1	3	5	10	53	4	67	0
Total		**158,212**	**0**	**14**	**25**	**39**	**78**	**235**	**1,307**	**52**	**1,594**	**2**

Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees by Universities and Colleges, 2015

University/College	Campus	Student enrollment	Total officers	Total civilians	Total law enforcement employees
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge	31,044	54	18	72
	Health Sciences Center, Shreveport	870	25	15	40
	Shreveport	4,186	8	0	8
Southeastern Louisiana University		14,487	23	12	35
Southern University and A&M College	Baton Rouge	6,330	22	13	35
University of Louisiana	Monroe	8,517	15	5	20
University of New Orleans		9,234	20	1	21

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[1] Murder includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

[2] The numbers reported for rape only cover those defined under the 'Revised Rape' definition found on page 78. Jurisdictions did not report any data reported under the older definition of rape will be called "legacy rape".

Part 2 **Synopsis of Incident Based Reporting**

Louisiana's Incident-Based Reporting System (LIBRS)

In addition to the ongoing efforts of the Summary Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the state has developed the Louisiana Incident-Based Reporting System (LIBRS). This system is a more detailed form of reporting. It is the result of a study done by law enforcement agencies in our nation in the 1980's to better define the needs of law enforcement. Incident-Based Reporting enhances the quantity, quality and timeliness of statistical data collected by the law enforcement community. It also improves the methodology used for compiling, analyzing, auditing, and publishing collected crime data.

Incident-Based Reporting is a system that collects information on an incident-by-incident basis. As a result, it may appear that crime has increased under LIBRS but in reality LIBRS is able to capture more incidences. It provides us with all the crimes that occur during a criminal incident, unlike the Summary UCR System that follows the "Hierarchy Rule" which will list the most serious offense and not record the others. An example is that the murder of a woman that has been robbed, beaten and raped would only document the murder and not the other three crimes. LIBRS would record the murder, robbery, and the rape as three offenses although it all occurred at one time. The LIBRS system includes a category called "Crimes against Society" which produces data on crimes such as drug and narcotic offenses. Another important feature of IBR is the expansion of victim-to-offender relationships.

The system will also have increased "circumstances" reporting, where more information will be collected in the area of circumstances involved in the offense. There will be more correlation between offenses, property, victims, offenders and arrestees, all pertinent information necessary in crime analysis. In addition, a new area of social concern, hate crimes, has been included in LIBRS. Hate crimes are crimes that show prejudice and bias toward a group of people or an individual member of a group. Federal law includes the areas of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation and religion in its definition of hate crime.

LIBRS is to serve several functions. It is to replace Summary UCR as the base statistical system for crime data in the state. Second, it is intended to provide the additional statistical information necessary to properly plan modifications to the state criminal justice system. Examples of this include determining the need for additional state prison or local jail space, and the need for additional law enforcement officers. In addition, it will help determine the impact of proposed changes in terms of both cost and programmatic effect.

LIBRS is also part of a larger effort to improve criminal justice records at the local level where it serves to both standardize the information collected at point of incident and point of arrest, and to create standards for the electronic transfer of law enforcement data statewide. It is through its role in the improvement of criminal justice records at the local level that LIBRS provides the

basis for the state level Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program. The reader will find information regarding the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program later in this publication.

In March 2003, the LIBRS program received FBI (NIBRS) certification. LIBRS is available to law enforcement agencies at no cost to the agencies. The LIBRS and LUCR staff is working diligently to transition more agencies to LIBRS reporting that will benefit the agencies crime reporting abilities as well as the statewide efforts to report crime in more detail.

Participation in LIBRS

In Louisiana, 35 agencies participate in NIBRS covering 16% of the population (746,167/4,670,724).

2.1 **LIBRS Cities**

Cities Summary

Agency Type	Agency Name	Population	Total Offenses	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society
Cities	Basile	1,809	**24**	8	8	8
	Bernice	1,645	**13**	6	6	1
	De Quincy	3,160	**145**	23	80	42
	Gonzales	10,624	**1,617**	252	1,221	144
	Jennings	10,133	**636**	149	454	33
	Lake Arthur	2,747	**41**	9	19	13
	Port Allen	5,129	**301**	155	85	61
	Tallulah	7,144	**462**	161	299	2
	Tickfaw	741	**32**	11	20	1
	West Monroe	12,960	**2,527**	471	1,417	639

Crimes Against Persons

Agency Name	Assault Offenses	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Homicide Offenses	Murder[1]	Negligent Manslaughter
Basile	**8**	0	6	2	0	0	0
Bernice	**5**	1	4	0	0	0	0
De Quincy	**22**	3	17	2	0	0	0
Gonzales	**238**	34	157	47	1	1	0
Jennings	**143**	18	116	9	0	0	0
Lake Arthur	**8**	1	7	0	0	0	0
Port Allen	**152**	17	103	32	0	0	0
Tallulah	**153**	47	89	17	0	0	0
Tickfaw	**11**	0	7	4	0	0	0
West Monroe	**443**	73	322	48	2	2	0

Crimes Against Persons

Agency Name	Justifiable Homicide	Human Trafficking Offenses	Commercial Sex Acts	Involuntary Servitude	Kidnapping/ Abduction	Sex Offenses	Rape
Basile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bernice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Quincy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gonzales	0	0	0	0	1	9	6
Jennings	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Lake Arthur	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Port Allen	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tallulah	0	0	0	0	5	3	1
Tickfaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Monroe	0	0	0	0	6	18	10

Agency Name	Sodomy	Sexual Assault With an Object	Fondling	Sex Offenses, Non-forcible	Incest	Statutory Rape	**Total Crimes Against Persons**
Basile	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8**
Bernice	0	0	0	1	0	1	**6**
De Quincy	1	0	0	0	0	0	**23**
Gonzales	0	0	3	3	0	3	**252**
Jennings	0	0	1	1	0	1	**149**
Lake Arthur	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**
Port Allen	2	1	0	0	0	0	**155**
Tallulah	1	0	1	0	0	0	**161**
Tickfaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	**11**
West Monroe	0	0	8	2	0	2	**471**

Crimes Against Property

Agency Name	Population	Burglary/ Breaking & Entering	Counterfeiting/ Forgery	Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property	Embezzlement	Extortion/ Blackmail	Fraud Offenses	False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game	Credit Card/ Automated Teller Machine Fraud
Basile	1,809	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bernice	1,645	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
De Quincy	3,160	11	2	16	0	0	3	0	3
Gonzales	10,624	82	21	138	9	0	98	50	28
Jennings	10,133	66	7	79	1	0	14	1	11
Lake Arthur	2,747	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Port Allen	5,129	9	1	15	6	0	1	0	0
Tallulah	7,144	63	4	57	0	0	16	0	8
Tickfaw	741	2	0	7	0	0	1	0	1
West Monroe	12,960	224	17	303	1	0	43	0	27

Agency Name	Impersonation	Welfare Fraud	Wire Fraud	Larceny/ Theft Offenses	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shoplifting	Theft From Building	Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device
Basile	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	0
Bernice	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
De Quincy	0	0	0	43	0	0	14	7	0
Gonzales	19	0	1	830	0	0	450	0	0
Jennings	2	0	0	273	0	3	110	0	0
Lake Arthur	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0
Port Allen	1	0	0	46	0	0	11	25	0
Tallulah	8	0	0	157	1	0	3	0	0
Tickfaw	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
West Monroe	16	0	0	763	0	1	8	0	0

Crimes Against Property

Agency Name	Theft From Motor Vehicle	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	All Other Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Robbery	Stolen Property Offenses
Basile	0	0	4	0	0	0
Bernice	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Quincy	2	0	20	1	0	3
Gonzales	56	0	324	24	11	8
Jennings	24	0	136	8	3	3
Lake Arthur	0	0	7	1	0	0
Port Allen	4	0	6	4	2	1
Tallulah	11	0	142	2	0	0
Tickfaw	0	0	10	0	0	0
West Monroe	64	0	690	40	12	12

Crimes Against Society

Agency Name	Population	Drug/ Narcotic Offenses	Drug/ Narcotic Violations	Drug Equipment Violations	Gambling Offenses	Betting/ Wagering	Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting Gambling	Gambling Equipment Violations
Basile	1,809	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
Bernice	1,645	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
De Quincy	3,160	38	24	14	0	0	0	0
Gonzales	10,624	119	91	28	0	0	0	0
Jennings	10,133	28	16	12	0	0	0	0
Lake Arthur	2,747	11	10	1	0	0	0	0
Port Allen	5,129	54	38	16	0	0	0	0
Tallulah	7,144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tickfaw	741	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
West Monroe	12,960	586	360	226	0	0	0	0

Agency Name	Sports Tampering	Pornography/ Obscene Material	Prostitution Offenses	Prostitution	Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	Purchasing Prostitution	Weapon Law Violations
Basile	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bernice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Quincy	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Gonzales	0	8	3	2	1	0	14
Jennings	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
Lake Arthur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Port Allen	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tallulah	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tickfaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Monroe	0	4	8	2	6	0	41

2.2 **LIBRS Universities and Colleges**

Universities and Colleges Summary

Agency Type	Agency Name	Population	Total Offenses	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society
Universities and Colleges	McNeese State University	8,237	**23**	8	14	1

Crimes Against Persons

Agency Name	Assault Offenses	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Homicide Offenses	Murder[1]	Negligent Man-slaughter	Justifiable Homicide	Human Trafficking Offenses
McNeese State University	8	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0

Agency Name	Commercial Sex Acts	Involuntary Servitude	Kidnapping Abduction	Sex Offenses	Rape	Sodomy	Sexual Assault With an Object	Fondling	Sex Offenses Non-forcible	Incest	Statutory Rape
McNeese State University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Crimes Against Property

Agency Name	Arson	Bribery	Burglary/ Breaking & Entering	Counterfeiting/ Forgery	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property	Embezzlement	Extortion/ Blackmail	Fraud Offenses
McNeese State University	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0

Agency Name	False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game	Credit Card/ Automated Teller Machine Fraud	Impersonation	Welfare Fraud	Wire Fraud	Larceny/ Theft Offenses	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting
McNeese State University	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0

Agency Name	Theft From Building	Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	Theft From Motor Vehicle	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	All Other Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Robbery	Stolen Property Offenses
McNeese State University	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0

Crimes Against Society

Agency Name	Drug/ Narcotic Offenses	Drug/ Narcotic Violations	Drug Equipment Violations	Gambling Offenses	Betting/ Wagering	Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting Gambling	Gambling Equipment Violations
McNeese State University	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Agency Name	Sports Tampering	Pornography/ Obscene Material	Prostitution Offenses	Prostitution	Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	Purchasing Prostitution	Weapon Law Violations
McNeese State University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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[1] Murder includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

2.3 LIBRS Metropolitan Parishes

Metropolitan Parishes Summary

Agency Type	Agency Name	Total Offenses	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society
Metropolitan Parishes	Ascension	**6,645**	1,831	4,143	671
	Bossier	**2,027**	494	769	764
	Caddo	**2,416**	702	1,195	519
	Calcasieu	**13,708**	3,156	7,304	3,248
	Cameron	**304**	108	176	20
	Lafourche	**4,870**	1,742	2,634	494
	Plaquemines	**639**	179	196	264
	Rapides	**5,856**	1,618	2,943	1,295
	St. Helena	**337**	145	182	10
	St. James	**1,227**	479	604	144

Crimes Against Persons

Agency Name	Assault Offenses	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Homicide Offenses	Murder[1]	Negligent Man-slaughter	Justifiable Homicide	Human Trafficking Offenses
Ascension	**1,741**	270	1,103	368	7	7	0	0	0
Bossier	**466**	35	352	79	1	1	0	0	0
Caddo	**682**	90	490	102	2	2	0	0	0
Calcasieu	**2,976**	429	2,200	347	3	3	0	0	0
Cameron	**101**	20	56	25	0	0	0	0	0
Lafourche	**1,634**	274	840	520	1	1	0	0	0
Plaquemines	**168**	22	133	13	1	1	0	0	0
Rapides	**1,550**	258	886	406	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	**134**	32	89	13	1	1	0	0	0
St. James	**465**	89	296	80	0	0	0	0	0

Crimes Against Persons

Agency Name	Commercial Sex Acts	Involuntary Servitude	Kidnapping/ Abduction	Sex Offenses	Rape	Sodomy	Sexual Assault With an Object	Fondling	Sex Offenses, Non-forcible	Incest	Statutory Rape
Ascension	0	0	15	63	31	1	0	31	5	0	5
Bossier	0	0	7	13	2	4	0	7	7	0	7
Caddo	0	0	5	12	1	3	0	8	1	0	1
Calcasieu	0	0	34	137	65	7	0	65	6	6	0
Cameron	0	0	1	6	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
Lafourche	0	0	15	77	21	8	1	47	15	0	15
Plaquemines	0	0	0	9	2	5	0	2	1	0	1
Rapides	0	0	1	54	21	6	1	26	13	0	13
St. Helena	0	0	1	8	1	2	0	5	1	0	1
St. James	0	0	2	11	5	3	0	3	1	0	1

Crimes Against Property

Agency Name	Arson	Bribery	Burglary/ Breaking & Entering	Counterfeiting/ Forgery	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property	Embezzlement	Extortion/ Blackmail	Fraud Offenses	False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game	Credit Card[2]
Ascension	14	0	660	112	728	1	0	278	12	60
Bossier	0	1	80	23	201	2	1	57	19	15
Caddo	7	0	236	30	185	0	0	77	1	44
Calcasieu	12	0	1,241	187	1,384	17	4	362	18	144
Cameron	0	0	7	1	41	0	0	14	0	7
Lafourche	12	2	556	77	472	1	3	161	17	78
Plaquemines	1	0	45	6	38	0	0	1	0	0
Rapides	4	1	556	20	866	0	2	112	0	63
St. Helena	1	0	41	0	32	0	0	3	0	2
St. James	1	0	76	9	152	5	1	60	1	23

Agency Name	Impersonation	Welfare Fraud	Wire Fraud	Larceny/ Theft Offenses	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	Theft From Building	Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	Theft From Motor Vehicle
Ascension	203	0	3	2,100	0	2	303	0	0	595
Bossier	22	0	1	364	0	0	15	24	1	104
Caddo	32	0	0	557	0	0	41	4	0	42
Calcasieu	197	0	3	3,762	0	4	54	2	1	2
Cameron	7	0	0	105	0	0	5	2	0	0
Lafourche	64	0	2	1,203	1	1	321	0	2	12
Plaquemines	1	0	0	92	0	0	17	44	0	11
Rapides	47	0	2	1,166	0	0	157	0	0	141
St. Helena	0	0	1	89	0	0	0	0	0	9
St. James	36	0	0	264	0	0	15	0	0	26

Agency Name	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	All Other Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Robbery	Stolen Property Offenses
Ascension	0	1,200	171	44	35
Bossier	0	220	19	9	12
Caddo	0	470	79	9	15
Calcasieu	0	3,699	244	23	68
Cameron	0	98	7	0	1
Lafourche	0	866	101	25	21
Plaquemines	0	20	8	1	4
Rapides	0	868	205	7	4
St. Helena	0	80	15	1	0
St. James	0	223	13	5	18

Crimes Against Society

Agency Name	Drug/ Narcotic Offenses	Drug/ Narcotic Violations	Drug Equipment Violations	Gambling Offenses	Betting/ Wagering	Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting Gambling	Gambling Equipment Violations	Sports Tampering
Ascension	549	373	176	0	0	0	0	0
Bossier	672	441	231	0	0	0	0	0
Caddo	469	343	126	0	0	0	0	0
Calcasieu	3,034	1,982	1,052	0	0	0	0	0
Cameron	13	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
Lafourche	389	247	142	0	0	0	0	0
Plaquemines	255	191	64	0	0	0	0	0
Rapides	1,224	798	426	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
St. James	108	74	34	2	2	0	0	0

Agency Name	Pornography/ Obscene Material	Prostitution Offenses	Prostitution	Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	Purchasing Prostitution	Weapon Law Violations
Ascension	14	2	0	2	0	106
Bossier	9	49	37	12	0	34
Caddo	2	1	1	0	0	47
Calcasieu	44	16	13	3	0	154
Cameron	4	0	0	0	0	3
Lafourche	27	3	2	1	0	75
Plaquemines	5	0	0	0	0	4
Rapides	9	0	0	0	0	62
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0	3
St. James	2	0	0	0	0	32

[1] Murder includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter.
[2] Credit Card Fraud includes Automated Teller Machine Fraud.

2.4 **LIBRS Nonmetropolitan Parishes**

Nonmetropolitan Parishes

Agency Type	Agency Name	Total Offenses	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society
Nonmetropolitan Parishes	Evangeline	**904**	312	584	8
	Madison	**210**	39	86	85
	Morehouse	**273**	15	189	69
	Tensas	**88**	21	38	29

Crimes Against Persons

Agency Name	Assault Offenses	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Homicide Offenses	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	Negligent Man-slaughter	Justifiable Homicide	Human Trafficking Offenses	Commercial Sex Acts
Evangeline	**295**	28	191	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	**35**	13	19	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Morehouse	**15**	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tensas	**19**	5	13	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Agency Name	Involuntary Servitude	Kidnapping/ Abduction	Sex Offenses	Rape	Sodomy	Sexual Assault With an Object	Fondling	Sex Offenses, Non-forcible	Incest	Statutory Rape
Evangeline	0	2	15	6	1	0	8	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Morehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tensas	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Crimes Against Property

Agency Name	Arson	Bribery	Burglary/ Breaking & Entering	Counterfeiting/ Forgery	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property	Embezzlement	Extortion/ Blackmail	Fraud Offenses	False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game	Credit Card/ Automated Teller Machine Fraud
Evangeline	0	0	114	6	142	0	0	3	0	3
Madison	1	0	20	4	17	0	0	3	1	1
Morehouse	0	0	22	4	50	1	0	3	0	1
Tensas	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	1	1	0

Agency Name	Impersonation	Welfare Fraud	Wire Fraud	Larceny/ Theft Offenses	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	Theft From Building	Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	Theft From Motor Vehicle
Evangeline	0	0	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	7
Madison	1	0	0	28	0	0	0	1	0	6
Morehouse	2	0	0	100	0	1	3	3	0	2
Tensas	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	1	2

Agency Name	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	All Other Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Robbery	Stolen Property Offenses
Evangeline	0	296	14	2	0
Madison	0	21	9	1	3
Morehouse	0	91	6	0	3
Tensas	0	19	1	0	0

Crimes Against Society

Agency Name	Drug/ Narcotic Offenses	Drug/ Narcotic Violations	Drug Equipment Violations	Gambling Offenses	Betting/ Wagering	Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting Gambling	Gambling Equipment Violations
Evangeline	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Madison	80	72	8	0	0	0	0
Morehouse	60	59	1	0	0	0	0
Tensas	27	26	1	0	0	0	0

Agency Name	Sports Tampering	Pornography/ Obscene Material	Prostitution Offenses	Prostitution	Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	Purchasing Prostitution	Weapon Law Violations
Evangeline	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Morehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Tensas	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Part 3 **Hate Crime Statistics**

Number of participating agencies	Population covered	Percentage of Population Covered	Agencies submitting incident reports	Total number of incidents reported
148	3,711,824	79.5%	15	38

		Number of Incidents Per Bias Motivation					
Agency Type	Agency name	Race/ Ethnicity/ Ancestry	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Gender	Gender Identity
Total		**22**	**11**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Cities		**7**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Mamou	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Natchitoches	1	0	0	0	0	0
	New Orleans	2	0	3	0	0	0
	Shreveport	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Vinton	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Westlake	1	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan Counties		**13**	**11**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Bossier	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcasieu	0	9	1	0	0	0
	East Feliciana	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Jefferson	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Lafourche	8	0	0	0	0	0
	Ouachita	0	1	0	0	0	0
	St. Charles	1	0	0	0	0	0
	St. Helena	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmetropolitan Counties		**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Madison	2	0	0	0	0	0

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[1] Population figures are published only for the cities.

Appendix A - Definition of Terms

Arrest: Arrest is the taking of a person into custody by law enforcement with the intention of seeking charges and recording the detention. Arrests persons who are served a citation or a summons for committing an offense are counted as arrested. Juveniles taken into custody, counseled, and released without being charged are counted as arrested. Arrest data does not include traffic offenses with the exception of DWI.

Crime Rate: The number of Index Offenses reported within a specific geographic area, divided by the population of the area, produces a crime rate per capita statistic. This is then scaled to represent some standard population unit, such as the factor 100,000 utilized by the FBI in scaling their national and regional crime statistics. Thus, "Crime Rate Per Capita" multiplied by 100,000 produces the statistic commonly referred to as "Crime Per 100,000 Population", or more frequently, simply, "Crime Rate." Single and multi-jurisdictional areas can then be compared to each other, without regard to population variation.

Index Crime: A term devised by the International Association of Chiefs of Police for use in their Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Recognizing the problem, among others, of coping with volume, they decided that only those criminal acts deemed most serious, most pervasive across the country, most likely to be reported and most frequently committed would be counted. Furthermore, they decided to include only criminal acts brought to the attention of police, whether or not there was an arrest. As a result, seven crimes were chosen and standardized definitions were created to assure uniformity. Those seven offenses were murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft. Many years later the crime of arson was added.

LA-LEMIS (Louisiana Law Enforcement Management Information System): This is the RMS (Record Management System) software that Louisiana developed for agencies to use. It is LIBRS compliant and currently we have more agencies certified with this RMS software than any others.

LIBRS (Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System): LIBRS certified agencies are no longer required to generate and submit UCR paper reports. Their monthly LIBRS data submissions are converted to NIBRS specifications by the LIBRS computer system and submitted to the FBI electronically. LIBRS was certified by the FBI as NIBRS compliant in March 2003.

LUCR (Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program): The LUCR program is comprised of the Summary UCR Unit, Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System (LIBRS) and the Louisiana Law Enforcement Management Information System (LA-LEMIS).

NIBRS (National Incident Based Reporting System): A redesign of UCR, NIBRS is the FBI's incident-based reporting system. It is an electronic data collection system modernizing crime information. A more detailed form of crime reporting, it incorporates information not captured by UCR regarding the circumstances involved in incidents. It includes more correlation between offenses, property, victims, offenders and arrestees and expands the crimes included to 22 categories. In

order to submit NIBRS data, an agency's records management system must be compliant with LIBRS.

Offenses Reported: Sometimes referred to as a crime occurrence, this term refers to actual offenses reported or made known to law enforcement agencies. Offenses reported, but later determined to be "unfounded," are excluded from the final tabulation of crime statistics used by the FBI for publication in *Crime in the United States*. The final figures used are referred to as "Actual Offenses."

UCR (Uniform Crime Reporting): The Summary UCR unit is responsible for collecting crime statistics and performing quality assurance functions prior to forwarding the statistics to the FBI. Early stages of development for the Summary UCR program began in 1991, and by 1993 Louisiana's Program was certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Offense Definitions

Since the FBI began phasing in incident based reporting, it was found to be an appropriate time to make a few definitional changes. To help the reader make comparisons between the UCR and LIBRS/NIBRS offense definitions, they are listed side by side, in columns, on the following pages.

<u>**UCR Definition**</u>

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

<u>**LIBRS/NIBRS Definition**</u>

Assault Offenses: An unlawful attack by one person upon another

> **Aggravated Assault**: An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.)

> **Simple Assault**: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness

> **Intimidation**: To unlawfully place another

UCR Definition	**LIBRS/NIBRS Definition**
	person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack
Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Arson statistics are not included in this table-building tool.	**Arson**: To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device
	Bad Checks: Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds
	Bribery (Except Sports Bribery): The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence
Burglary/ Breaking and Entering: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.	**Burglary/Breaking and Entering**: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft
	Counterfeiting/Forgery: The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud
	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations: The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support
	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except Arson): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it
	Disorderly Conduct: Any behavior that tends to disturb the public or decorum, scandalize the

UCR Definition	LIBRS/NIBRS Definition
	community, or shock the public sense of morality

Driving Under the Influence: Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic

Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Except Driving Under the Influence): The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use

> **Drug/Narcotic Violations**: The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance

> **Drug Equipment Violations**: The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics

Drunkenness (Except Driving Under the Influence): To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired

Embezzlement: The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control

Extortion/Blackmail: To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means

Family Offenses, Nonviolent: Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc.

Fraud Offenses (Except Counterfeiting/Forgery and Bad Checks): The intentional perversion of

UCR Definition	LIBRS/NIBRS Definition
	the truth for the purpose of inducing another person, or other entity, in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right

False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game: The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device, to obtain money, goods, or other things of value

Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud: The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automated teller machine for fraudulent purposes

Impersonation: Falsely representing one's identity or position, and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred

Welfare Fraud: The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits

Wire Fraud: The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity

Gambling Offenses: To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage

Betting/Wagering: To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute

UCR Definition	**LIBRS/NIBRS Definition**
	Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling: To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity
	Gambling Equipment Violations: To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes
	Sports Tampering: To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage
	Homicide Offenses: The killing of one human being by another
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.	**Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter**: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another
	Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through negligence
	Justifiable Homicide: The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual
Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by negligence.	
	Human Trafficking Offenses: The inducement of a person to perform a commercial sex act, or labor, or services, through force, fraud, or coercion
	Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts: Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age

UCR Definition	LIBRS/NIBRS Definition
	Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude: The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons to force, fraud, or coercion into voluntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts)
	Kidnapping/Abduction: The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.	**Larceny/Theft Offenses**: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person
	Pocket-picking: The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft
	Purse-snatching: The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person
	Shoplifting: The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale
	Theft from Building: A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access NIBRS, 2014 U.S. Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Investigation Released Fall 2015 5 Uniform Crime Reporting Program National Incident-Based Reporting System
	Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device: A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins
	Theft from Motor Vehicle (Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories): The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked

UCR Definition	**LIBRS/NIBRS Definition**
	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories: The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle, or necessary for its operation
	All Other Larceny: All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above
	Liquor Law Violations (Except Driving Under the Influence and Drunkenness): The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages
Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.	**Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft of a motor vehicle
Nonviolent Crime: In UCR the crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson are referred to as Property Crimes. For this publication, they are referred to as non-violent crimes.	
	Peeping Tom: To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism
	Pornography/Obscene Material: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc.
	Prostitution Offenses: To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for anything of value
	Prostitution: To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value
	Assisting or Promoting Prostitution: To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where

UCR Definition	LIBRS/NIBRS Definition
	prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution
	Purchasing Prostitution: To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts
Robbery: The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.	**Robbery**: The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm
	Runaway: A person under 18 years of age who has left home without permission of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian
	Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent NIBRS, 2014 U.S. Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Investigation Released Fall 2015 6 Uniform Crime Reporting Program National Incident-Based Reporting System
Forcible Rape/Legacy Rape: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.	**Rape (Except Statutory Rape)**: The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity
Revised Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. Attempts or assaults to commit rape are also included; however, statutory rape and incest are excluded. In December 2011, the UCR program changed its definition of SRS rape to this revised definition. This change can be seen in the UCR data starting in 2013. Any data reported under the older definition of rape will be called "legacy rape".	**Sodomy**: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity
Additional information on this definition change can be found in Appendix B – Data	**Sexual Assault With An Object**: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim in incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

UCR Definition *Characteristics and Known Limitations.*	**LIBRS/NIBRS Definition**
	Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity
	Sex Offenses, Non-forcible (Except Prostitution Offenses): Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse
	Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law
	Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent
	Stolen Property Offenses: Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny, Robbery, etc.
	Trespass of Real Property: To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property
	Violent Crime: The crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. According to UCR definitions, violent crimes involve force or threat of force.
	Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons

Appendix B - Data Characteristics and Known Limitations

UCR Data Characteristics

Agencies are expected to count all offenses reported to them using the national definitions, disregarding state or local statutes. Because these statistics are meant to assist law enforcement in identifying the crime problem, the decision of a prosecutor, or the findings of a court, coroner, or jury are not taken into consideration in counting offenses. Previously reported criminal offenses that have been determined through investigation to be unfounded or false are eliminated from an agency's count. The number of actual offenses known (the final figure used for statistical purposes) counts all offenses regardless if anyone is arrested for the crime, stolen property is recovered, or prosecution is undertaken.

In addition, the Summary UCR Program uses the Hierarchy Rule. In this system, the eight Part 1 offenses are ranked in a specific order. In multiple-offense situations, the rule requires counting only the highest offense on the list of Part I offenses and ignoring all other offenses. Justifiable homicide, motor vehicle theft, human trafficking and arson are exceptions to the rule.

Data is collected on arrests for all crimes with the exception of traffic violations. The age, race and sex of offenders are recorded for both adults and juveniles. Because identities of individuals are not involved, confidentiality laws pertaining to juveniles do not preclude their inclusion in the statistical count.

Jurisdictional guidelines were developed to prevent duplication in reporting and to accurately depict the nature and volume of crime in a community. They were not intended to indicate which agency claims or takes credit for an investigation or arrest. The guidelines, simplified, state that police report offenses within their city jurisdiction and sheriffs' report those offenses outside the city jurisdiction. Agencies count arrests for offenses committed and recovery of property for items reported stolen within their jurisdiction.

Limitations of Rankings & Factors Affecting Crime Rate

UCR data are sometimes used to compile rankings of individual jurisdictions and institutions of higher learning. These incomplete analyses have often created misleading perceptions, which adversely affect geographic entities and their residents.

Data users should not rank locales because there are many factors that cause the nature and type of crime to vary from place to place. UCR statistics include only jurisdictional population figures along with reported crime, clearance, or arrest data. Rankings ignore the uniqueness of each locale.

Some factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring from place to place are:

• Population density and degree of urbanization.
• Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.
• Stability of the population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
• Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability.
• Modes of transportation and highway systems.
• Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
• Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
• Climate.
• Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
• Administrative and investigative emphases on law enforcement.
• Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
• Citizens' attitudes toward crime.
• Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.

Obvious difficulties in the identification, documentation, and measurement of these factors, however, precluded their application in this report. Those factors presented were listed to affirm their existence within the parish and community and to provide a base for consideration in the evaluation of that community's crime experience. Data should not be used to calculate the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in Louisiana.

Census Data

The data included shows reported crime statistics in the state, and is reflective of the 2015 Census Survey, which shows a population of 4,670,724.

Source: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/22

Revised Rape Definition

In December 2011, FBI Director Robert S. Mueller, III, approved revisions to the UCR Program's definition of rape: "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." The revised definition is the collaborative effort of the FBI's CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB), which is made up of representatives from all facets of law enforcement, and staff from the FBI UCR Program with input from the Department of Justice's Office of Violence Against Women, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Major County Sheriff's Association, the Major City Chiefs, the National Sheriffs' Association, the Police Executive Research Forum, and victim advocacy groups, such as the Women's Law Project.

Proponents of the new definition and term omission say that the changes broaden the scope of the previously narrow definitions by capturing gender neutrality, the penetration of any bodily orifice, penetration by any object or body part, and offenses in which physical force is not involved. Now instances in which offenders use drugs or alcohol on victims who know them, or offenders who sodomize victims of the same gender will be counted as rape for statistical purposes.

Since the FBI began collecting data using the new definition of rape in January 2013, program officials expect that the number of reported rapes will rise. According to David Cuthbertson, FBI Assistant Director of the CJIS Division, "As we implement this change, the FBI is confident that the number of victims of this heinous crime will be more accurately reflected in national crime statistics."

In Spring 2016, FBI Director James B. Comey approved the recommendation of the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board, to discontinue the reporting of historical rape data to the UCR Program by January 2017.

Violent Crime Data

The violent crime figures include the offenses of murder, rape (revised definition), robbery, and aggravated assault.

Homicide Data

Homicide (murder and non-negligent manslaughter) is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, justifiable homicides, and attempts to murder or assault to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults. In addition, it is possible that some homicide investigations are still in progress and this could affect these figures.

Type of Weapon Used During Murder, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault Data

The homicide data in some cases does not include weapons used for all homicides reported.

The data for robberies and aggravated assaults includes only the offenses for which breakdowns were received for twelve months.

Number of agencies reporting robbery data:

Year	Agency Count	Population
2014	171	3,958,290
2015	191	4,353,824

- Pushed is included in hands, fists, feet, etc.

Law Enforcement Officers and Employees Data

Only law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of data to the FBI are included.

Officers Feloniously Killed & Assaulted Data

When reviewing the tables, charts, and summaries presented in this publication, readers should be aware of certain features of the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) data collection process that could affect their interpretation of the information.

- The data in the tables and charts reflect the number of victim officers, not the number of incidents or weapons used.

- The UCR Program considers any parts of the body that can be used as weapons (such as hands, fists, or feet) to be personal weapons and designates them as such in its data.

- Law enforcement agencies use a different methodology for collecting and reporting data about officers who were killed than the methodology used for those who were assaulted. As a result, information about officers killed and information about officers assaulted reside in two separate databases, and the data are not comparable.

- Because the information in the tables of this publication is updated each year, the FBI cautions readers against making comparisons between the data in this publication and those in prior editions.

University and College Data

Student Enrollment Figures: The student enrollment figures provided by the United States Department of Education are provided for the 2014 school year, the most recent available. The enrollment figures include full-time and part-time students.

Cautions should be exercised in making any intercampus comparisons or ranking schools because university/college crime statistics are affected by a variety of factors. These include demographic characteristics of the surrounding community, ratio of male to female students, number of on-campus residents, accessibility of the campus to outside visitors, size of enrollment, etc.

LIBRS Data

Population figures are published only for the cities.

The figures listed for the universities and colleges are student enrollment and were provided by the United States Department of Education for the 2014 school year, the most recent available. The enrollment figures include full-time and part-time students.

Appendix C - Computational Formulas

1. Crime Rate = Number of Offenses / Population x 100,000

- This represents the number of offenses per 100,000 people.

For example: What is the crime rate for a parish with 988 offenses, and a population of 14,311?

988 (Index offenses) ÷ 14,311 (population) = .069038 x 100,000 = 6,903.8 (crime per 1,000 inhabitants)

2. Percent Change = (Current Year Offenses – Previous Year Offenses) / Previous Year Offenses x 100

A percent change shows the extent to which crime increased or decreased. This is done by comparing a period of the current year with the same period of a previous year.

Appendix D – Additional Information on Crime Reporting Programs

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Since 1930, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program has been collecting crime data from participating states, either from the individual agencies within the states or directly from state programs. Crime data is made available to the public in the FBI's annual publications, *Crime in the United States, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, and Hate Crime Statistics.* These statistics are also available at **www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm**.

Louisiana's Uniform Crime Reporting (LUCR) Program

In the legislative session of 1991, House Bill 1176 passed both the House and the Senate to become Act 509 creating Louisiana Revised Statute 15:1204.2. This law created and allows for the establishment of a uniform crime reporting system in Louisiana. The Summary Uniform Crime Reporting System was the first of three components to be established. Following it, development of the Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System and the Louisiana Law Enforcement Management Information System began.

The Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program staff established the Summary UCR program in 1991. In September 1993, a formal request for certification was made to the FBI. In October 1993, the FBI certified the Louisiana Summary UCR program. To maintain this certification the LUCR staff must ensure the following:

1. The program must conform to national UCR Program standards, definitions and information requirements.

2. The program must be statewide, proven, and effective and must have instituted acceptable quality control procedures.

3. Coverage within the state by the program must be, at least, equal to that attained by the national program through direct reporting.

4. The program must have adequate field staff assigned to conduct audits and to assist contributing agencies in record-keeping practices and crime reporting procedures.

5. The program must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tapes.

6. The program must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all of the statistical data required in time to meet national UCR Program publication deadlines.

In 2014, there are numerous law enforcement agencies currently participating in submitting UCR data to the FBI. Special effort has been placed on obtaining data from the state's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Currently, all of the agencies within the state's SMSA's are reporting.

The LUCR staff continues to fulfill its responsibilities in connection with the program by quality assuring agency reports electronically submitted to the LCLE monthly for both completeness and quality. Each report submitted is examined thoroughly for arithmetical accuracy and for deviations, which may indicate errors. To ensure quality, the field staff maintains constant contact with the individual contributors. Minor errors are corrected by telephone, email or by remote access between the field agent and the agency. Site visits are conducted regularly and the field staff is "on call" at any time to give technical assistance to agencies in need. The personal contacts are invaluable to the accuracy and quality of reporting and are a vital link between the Summary UCR program and the contributors.

Periodic seminars are conducted in key areas of the state as an effort to ensure data quality and to encourage reporting. Seminar instruction includes basic information necessary to begin reporting such as classifying and scoring crimes using UCR crime definitions and preparing all the forms. In addition to seminars, "one-on-one" training sessions are conducted by field staff as needed.

Appendix E - Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program Contact Information

<u>LOUISIANA SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION</u>

LIBRS Program   (225) 383-8342

<u>LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAWNFORCEMENT</u>
<u>http://lcle.la.gov/</u>

SUMMARY UCR PROGRAM
   North Region   (225) 342-1869
   Southwest Region   (225) 342-1859
   Southeast Region   (225) 342-1869

Crime Victims Reparations   1-888-6-VICTIM
                                                                 (1-888-684-2846)
                                     Local Calls in Baton Rouge (225) 342-1749

LAVNS (Victims Notification System)   1-866-LAVNS-4-U
                                                                 (1-866-528-6748)

LAVNS Administrative Line   (225) 342-1608
LEMIS Program   (225) 342-1888
LIBRS Program   (225) 342-1809
Louisiana Sentencing Commission   (225) 342-1737
POST (Peace Officers Standards Training)   (225) 342-1530
Policy Planning   (225) 342-1867
Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)   (225) 342-1737

<u>FAX NUMBERS</u>

Executive Office and Human Resources   (225) 342-1847
Policy Planning/SAC/UCR/LIBRS/LEMIS   (225) 342-1824
Grants   (225) 342-1846
POST/CVR   (225) 342-1672

<u>EMAIL ADDRESSES</u>
<u>FIRSTNAME.LASTNAME@LCLE.LA.GOV</u>

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